For use with List Numbers 12348 and 12618

Technical Service Manual

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Hospira

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Change History

Part Number	Description of Change
430-95424-008 (A, 2014-08)	Eighth Issue Update front and back covers, table of contents, and lists of figures and tables. Make various clerical corrections. Section 5 - Add instruction to Section 5.2.4, Door Roller Inspection and Test - Update Section 5.3.5, Unrestricted Flow Test - Update Section 5.3.9, Keypad Lockout Switch Test - Relocate Figure 5-52 and step in Section 5.3.13, Distal Occlusion Test Section 7 - Add new procedure: “Section 7.2.14.8.1 Enter the serial number.” - Correct figure reference in section 7.2.14.9 - Add Note regarding gasket tape in Section 7.2.14.10, Cassette Door and Fluid Shield Replacement Section 8 - Update Proximal Occlusion Alarm specification Back Cover - Remove “All Rights Reserved.” - Remove “Printed in USA” for consistency with other Plum technical service manuals.
430-95424-009 (A, 2015-03)	Ninth Issue Section 7 - Add Cautions about regulator closer inspection and revise fluid shield replacement instructions

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Section 1

INTRODUCTION

The Plum A+™ 3 infusion system is designed to meet the growing demand for hospital wide device standardization, and serves a wide range of general floor and critical care needs. The infusion system consists of three component infusers, designated line 1, line 2, and line 3. By incorporating three lines into one unit, the Plum A+3 provides three primary lines, three secondary lines, and piggyback fluid delivery capabilities.

Compatibility with the LifeCare™ 5000 PlumSet™ administration sets and accessories makes the Plum A+3 a convenient and cost-effective infusion system.

1.1 SCOPE

This manual is organized into the following sections:

- ❑ Section 1 Introduction
- ❑ Section 2 Warranty
- ❑ Section 3 System Operating Manual
- ❑ Section 4 Theory of Operation
- ❑ Section 5 Maintenance and Service Tests
- ❑ Section 6 Troubleshooting
- ❑ Section 7 Replaceable Parts and Repairs
- ❑ Section 8 Specifications
- ❑ Section 9 Drawings
- ❑ Appendix
- ❑ Technical Service Bulletins

If a problem in device operation cannot be resolved using the information in this manual, ***contact Hospira (see Section 6.1).***

Specific instructions for operating the device are contained in its respective *System Operating Manual*.

The terms “infusion system”, “infuser”, and “device” are used interchangeably throughout the manual.

Figures are rendered as graphic representations to approximate actual product. Therefore, figures may not exactly reflect the product.

Screen representations are examples only, and do not necessarily reflect the most current software version.

1.2 CONVENTIONS

The conventions listed in ***Table 1-1*** are used throughout this manual.

Table 1-1. Conventions

Convention	Application	Example
Blue italic	Reference to a section, figure, table, or website	***(see Section 6.1)***
[ALL CAPS] in brackets	Touchswitches, keys, buttons	**[START]**
ALL CAPS Bold	Screens and displayed messages	**CASSETTE TEST IN PROGRESS**
Red Bold	Warnings and Cautions	**CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components.**

Throughout this manual, warnings, cautions, and notes are used to emphasize important information as follows:

WARNING: A WARNING CONTAINS SPECIAL SAFETY EMPHASIS AND MUST BE OBSERVED AT ALL TIMES. FAILURE TO OBSERVE A WARNING MAY RESULT IN PATIENT INJURY AND BE LIFE-THREATENING.

CAUTION: A CAUTION usually appears in front of a procedure or statement. It contains information that could prevent hardware failure, irreversible damage to equipment, or loss of data.

Note: A note highlights information that helps explain a concept or procedure.

1.3 COMPONENT DESIGNATORS

Components are indicated by alpha-numeric designators, as follows:

Battery	BT	Diode	D	Resistor	R
Capacitor	C	Fuse	F	Switch	SW
Crystal	Y	Integrated Circuit	U	Transistor	Q

The number following the letter is a unique value for each type of component (e.g., R1, R2).

Note: Alpha-numeric designators may be followed with a dash (-) number that indicates a pin number for that component. For example, U15-13 is pin 13 of the encoder chip [U15] on the interface PWA.

1.4
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Acronyms and abbreviations used in this manual are as follows:

A	Ampere
AC	Alternating current
A/D	Analog-to-digital
ADC	Analog-to-digital converter
APP	Air, pressure, and pin
BCR	Barcode reader
CCA	Clinical care area
CCFT	Cold cathode fluorescent tube
CMOS	Complementary metal-oxide semiconductor
CPU	Central processing unit
DAC	Digital-to-analog converter
DC	Direct current
DIP	Dual in-line package
DMA	Direct memory access
DMM	Digital multimeter
DPM	Digital pressure meter
ECG	Electrocardiograph
EEG	Electroencephalogram
EEPROM	Electrically erasable/programmable read-only memory
EMG	Electromyogram
EMI	Electromagnetic interference
ESD	Electrostatic discharge
ETO	Ethylene oxide
FPGA	Field programmable gate array
FSR	Force sensing resistor
hr	Hour
Hz	Hertz
ID	Identification
I/O	Input/output
IPB	Illustrated parts breakdown
IV	Intravenous
KB	Kilobyte
kHz	Kilohertz
KVO	Keep vein open
lbs	Pounds
LCD	Liquid crystal display

LED	Light emitting diode
L/S	Line select
MB	Megabyte
MHz	Megahertz
min	Minute
mL	Milliliter
mL/hr	Milliliter per hour
MMIO	Memory-mapped input/output
MOSFET	Metal-oxide semiconductor field-effect transistor
ms	Millisecond
nF	nanofarad
Op-amp	Operational amplifier
pF	picofarad
PROM	Programmable read-only memory
PVT	Performance verification test
PWA	Printed wiring assembly
PWM	Pulse width modulator
RAM	Random-access memory
rms	Root-mean-square
RTC	Real-time clock
SCC	Serial communication controller
SCP	Serial communication port
SMT	Surface mount technology
SPI	Serial peripheral interface
SRAM	Static random access memory
TQFP	Thin quad flat pack
V	Volt
VAC	Volts AC
VCC	Collector supply voltage
VCO	Voltage-controlled oscillator
VDC	Volts DC
VSC	5 V_{DC} supply circuitry
VSO	Voltage sweep oscillator
VTBI	Volume to be infused
WDI	Watchdog input

1.5
USER QUALIFICATION

The Plum A+3 must be used at the direction of or under the supervision of licensed physicians or certified healthcare professionals who are trained in the use of the infusion system and the administration of parenteral and enteral fluids and drugs, and whole blood or red blood cell components. Training should emphasize preventing related IV complications, including appropriate precautions to prevent accidental infusion of air. The epidural route can be used to provide anesthesia or analgesia.

1.6
ARTIFACTS

Nonhazardous, low-level electrical potentials are commonly observed when fluids are administered using infusion devices. These potentials are well within accepted safety standards, but may create artifacts on voltage-sensing equipment such as ECG, EMG, and EEG machines. These artifacts vary at a rate that is associated with the infusion rate. If the monitoring machine is not operating correctly or has loose or defective connections to its sensing electrodes, these artifacts may be accentuated so as to simulate actual physiological signals.

To determine if the abnormality in the monitoring equipment is caused by the infuser instead of some other source in the environment, set the device so that it is temporarily not delivering fluid. Disappearance of the abnormality indicates that it was probably caused by electronic noise generated by the infuser. Proper setup and maintenance of the monitoring equipment should eliminate the artifact. Refer to the appropriate monitoring system documentation for setup and maintenance instructions.

1.7
INFUSION SYSTEM INSTALLATION

⚠ **CAUTION: Infusion system damage may occur unless proper care is exercised during product unpacking and installation.**

⚠ **CAUTION: Infusion system performance may be degraded by electromagnetic interference (EMI) from devices such as electrosurgical units, cellular phones, and two-way radios. Operation of the infusion system under such conditions should be avoided.**

Accessory equipment connected to the analog and digital interfaces must be certified according to the respective IEC standards (e.g., IEC 60601-1 for medical equipment). Furthermore, all configurations shall comply with the system standard IEC 60601-1-1. Any person who connects additional equipment to the signal input or output part is configuring a medical system, and is therefore responsible for ensuring that the system complies with the requirements of IEC 60601-1-1. If in doubt, ***contact Hospira***.

Infusion system installation consists of unpacking, inspection, and self test.

1.7.1
UNPACKING

Inspect the shipping container as detailed in ***Section 1.7.2***. Use care when unpacking the infusion system. Retain the packing slip and save all packing materials in the event it is necessary to return the infusion system to the factory. Verify the shipping container contains a copy of the *System Operating Manual*.

1.7.2
INSPECTION

Inspect the shipping container for damage. Should any damage be found, contact the delivering carrier immediately.

⚠ **CAUTION: Do not use the infusion system if it appears to be damaged. Should damage be found, contact Hospira.**

Inspect the infusion system periodically for signs of defects such as worn accessories, broken connections, or damaged cable assemblies. Also inspect the infuser after repair or during cleaning. Replace any damaged or defective external parts.

1.7.3
SELF TEST

When performing the self test, line 1, line 2, and line 3 must be tested. However, if appropriate, the test may be performed on all lines concurrently.

⚠ **CAUTION: Do not place the infuser in service if the self test fails.**

If an alarm condition occurs during the self test, cycle the power and repeat the self test. If the alarm condition recurs, note the message and take corrective action ***(see Section 6)***, then repeat the self test. If the alarm condition continues to recur, remove the infuser from service and ***contact Hospira***.

✎ **Note:** Do not place the infuser in service if the battery is not fully charged. To make certain the battery is fully charged, connect the infuser to AC power for six hours.

✎ **Note:** When plugging the device into an AC power outlet, grasp the AC power cord plug and use a forward motion into the socket. Do not use a sideways motion. When unplugging the device, grasp the AC power cord plug and pull straight out. Do not pull out using the power cord cable and do not pull out at an angle.

✎ **Note:** Records prior to the date the infuser is received may be from the manufacturing process. Disregard any events from dates prior to receipt of the infuser.

To perform the self test, see ***Figure 1-1***, and proceed as follows:

1. Connect the AC power cord to a grounded AC outlet. Verify the **Charge/Line** indicator **CHARGE** illuminates and an alarm tone sounds.
2. Without a cassette installed, press **[ON/OFF]** to turn on the infuser.

3. The LCD screen briefly displays the **SELF TEST** screen *(see Figure 1-1)*. If the **SELF TEST** screen does not appear, ***contact Hospira***.
4. After the self test is complete, the message **INSERT PLUM SET CLOSE LEVER** appears.
5. Verify the time and date. To set the time and date, see ***Section 1.8.3***.

Open the cassette door and insert a primed cassette. Close the cassette door. The cassette test is complete when the **CASSETTE TEST IN PROGRESS** message disappears.

Note: The message **MECHANISM INITIALIZATION IN PROGRESS** may briefly appear prior to the **CASSETTE TEST IN PROGRESS** message.

6. The **CLEAR SETTINGS?** message may appear. Press the **[YES]** softkey.
7. Press **[ON/OFF]** to turn off the infuser.

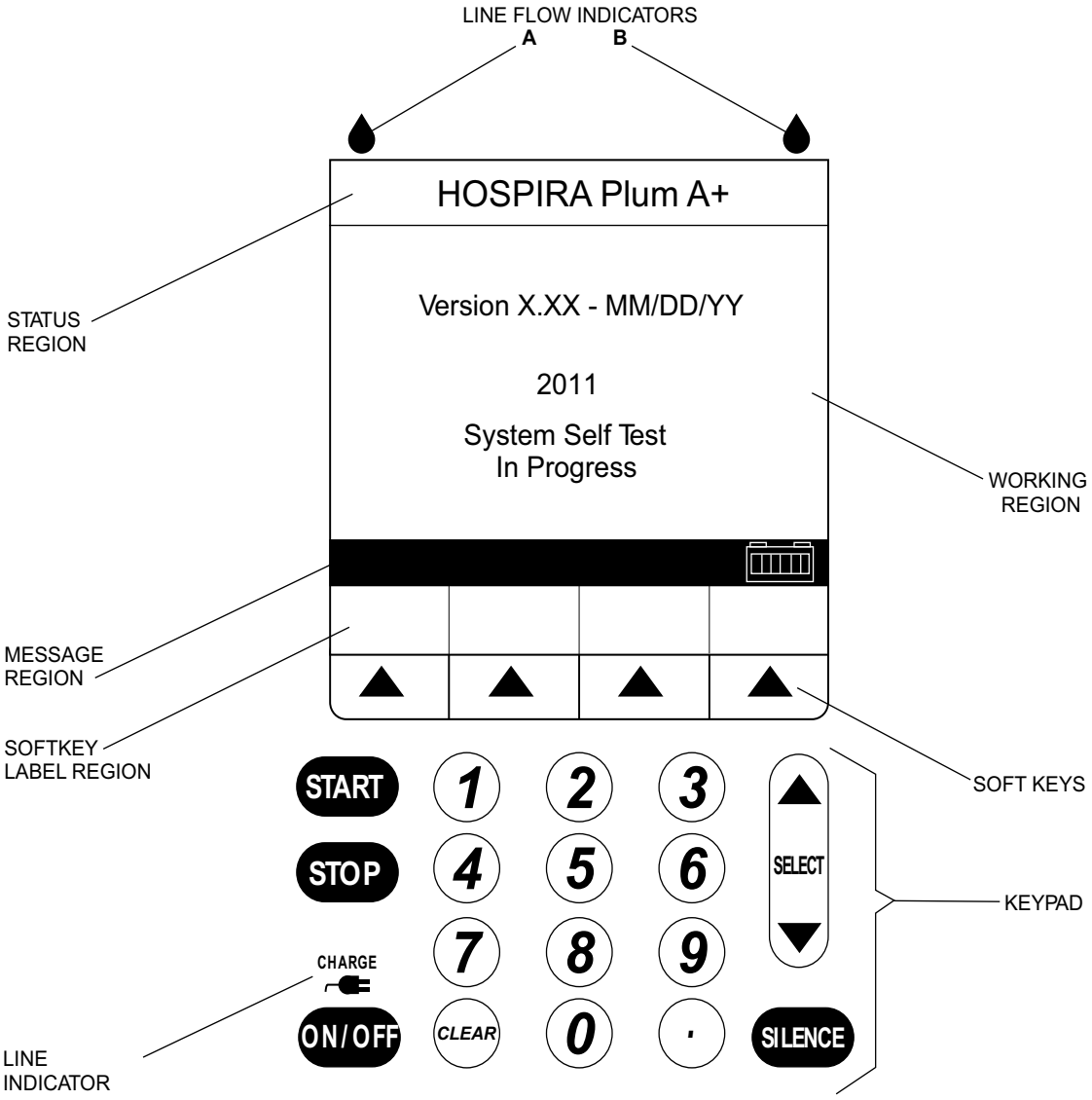

Figure 1-1. Display and Keypad

1.8
BIOMED SETTINGS

The **BIOMED SETTINGS** screens contain the following options that can be changed or reviewed by qualified personnel:

- IV screen parameters
- Alarms log
- Set time and date

All infusers (new or refurbished) are shipped with factory settings ***(see Table 1-2)***.

Note: Biomed screens do not time out for the **Infuser Idle** alarm or **No Action** alarm.

Note: The battery will not be detected in the Biomed service mode.

To access the Biomed settings, proceed as follows:

1. Open the door and turn on the device. The infusion system will perform a self test.
2. After the self test is complete, the message **INSERT PLUM SET CLOSE LEVER** appears.
3. Press the decimal [**.**] key, then **[START]**, and verify the **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen is displayed ***(see Figure 1-2).***

   Note: The **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen may display **[CHANGE BATTERY]**. The **[CHANGE BATTERY]** softkey does not appear on earlier versions of the Plum A+3.

Table 1-2. System Configuration Data		
Data	**Options Range**	**Factory Setting**
Maximum macro IV mode delivery rate	0.1 - 99.9 mL/hr and 100 - 999 mL/hr	999 mL/hr
Macro distal occlusion alarm (pressure level)	1 to 15 psi	6 psi
Deliver together enable	Concurrent or Piggyback	Piggyback
Delayed start/standby enable	Yes or No	Yes
Continue rate	Rate or KVO	KVO
Nurse callback default	Yes or No	No
Time	(24 hr) 00:00 - 23:59 in one minute increments	Factory time
Date	1/1/2002 - 12/31/2098	Factory date

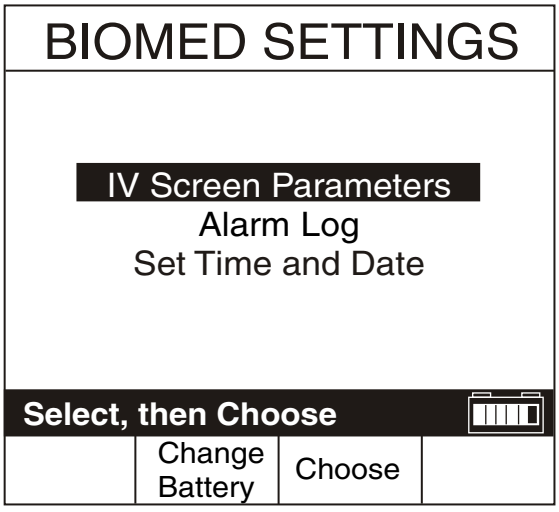

Figure 1-2. Biomed Settings

1.8.1
IV PARAMETERS

The **IV Parameters** screen contains Common IV Parameters and Macro IV Parameters *(see Figure 1-3)*.

To change the IV parameters see ***Figure 1-4*** and ***Figure 1-5***, then proceed as follows:

1. Access the **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen as described in ***Section 1.8***.
2. Select **IV Screen Parameters**, and press **[CHOOSE]**.
3. Select the parameters to be changed, and press **[CHOOSE]**.
4. Using the **[CHANGE VALUE]** softkey, select the desired value, and press **[ENTER]**.
5. Repeat step 3 and step 4 for each parameter to be changed.
6. If there are no other changes, turn off the infuser.

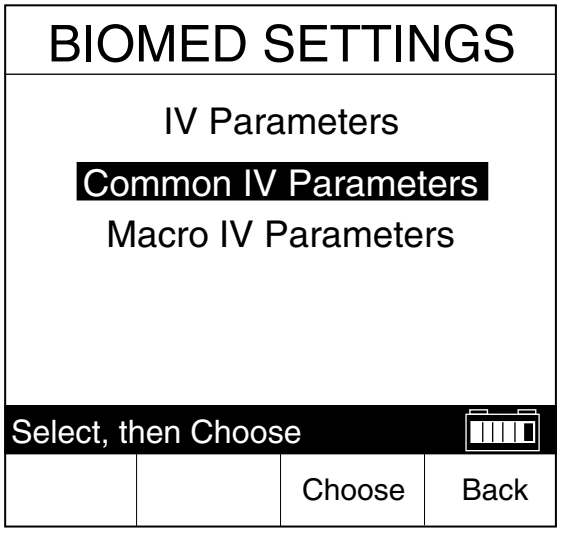

Figure 1-3. IV Parameters

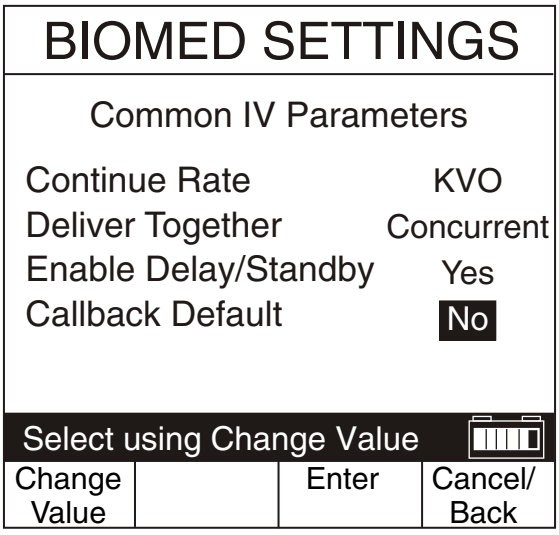

Figure 1-4. Common IV Parameters

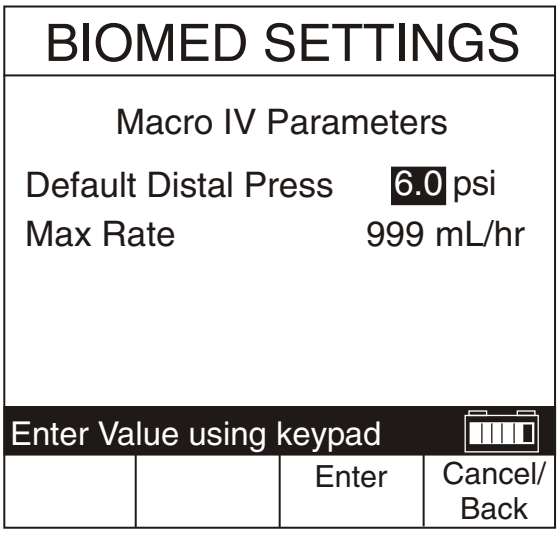

Figure 1-5. Macro IV Parameters

1.8.2
ALARMS LOG

The Alarms Log will retain the latest 40 alarm and malfunction codes, listed in order from the most current to the oldest.

To view the Alarms Log see ***Figure 1-6***, then proceed as follows:

1. Access the **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen as described in ***Section 1.8***.
2. Select **Alarms Log**, and press **[CHOOSE]**. Use the **[PAGE UP]** and **[PAGE DOWN]** softkeys to view the Alarms Log.
3. Press **[BACK]** to exit the Alarms Log and return to the main **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen.

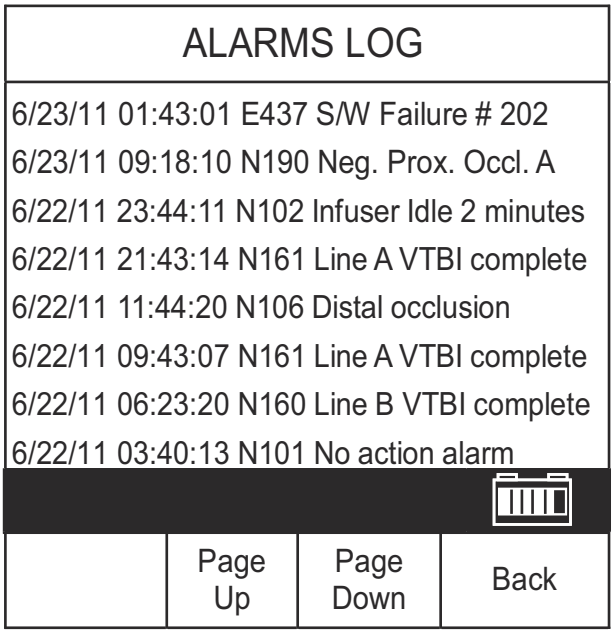
ALARMS LOG
6/23/11 01:43:01 E437 S/W Failure # 202
6/23/11 09:18:10 N190 Neg. Prox. Occl. A
6/22/11 23:44:11 N102 Infuser Idle 2 minutes
6/22/11 21:43:14 N161 Line A VTBI complete
6/22/11 11:44:20 N106 Distal occlusion
6/22/11 09:43:07 N161 Line A VTBI complete
6/22/11 06:23:20 N160 Line B VTBI complete
6/22/11 03:40:13 N101 No action alarm
Page Up
Page Down
Back

Figure 1-6. Alarms Log

1.8.3
SETTING THE TIME AND DATE

Note: The infusion system will automatically display February 29 on leap year.

Note: Daylight savings and time zone changes must be made manually.

To set the time and date, see ***Figure 1-7***, then proceed as follows:

1. Access the **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen as described in ***Section 1.8***.
2. Select **Set Time and Date**, and press **[CHOOSE]**.
3. Select the parameter to be changed, then enter the desired value.
4. Verify the time and date are correct, then press **[ENTER]** to return to the **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen.
5. If there are no other changes, turn off the infuser.

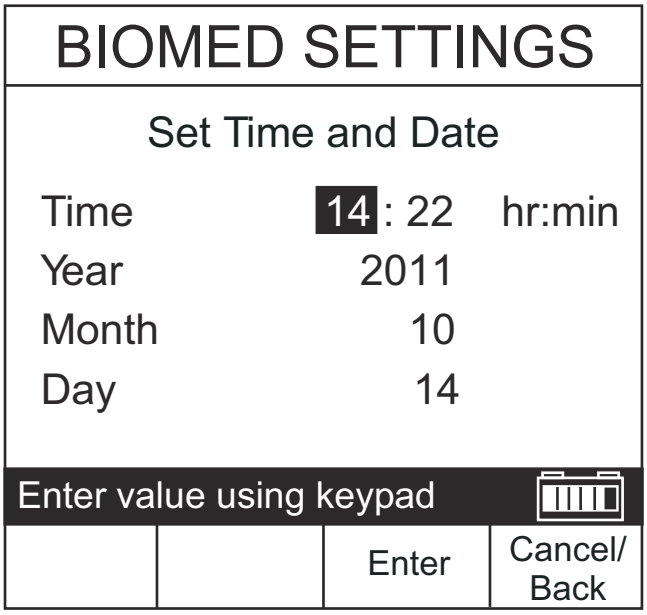

Figure 1-7. Setting the Time and Date

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Section 2

WARRANTY

Subject to the terms and conditions herein, Hospira, Inc., hereinafter referred to as Hospira, warrants that (a) the product shall conform to Hospira's standard specifications and be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of one year after purchase, and (b) the replaceable battery shall be free from defects in material and workmanship under normal use and service for a period of 90 days after purchase. Hospira makes no other warranties, express or implied, and specifically disclaims the implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for a particular purpose.

Purchaser's exclusive remedy shall be, at Hospira's option, the repair or replacement of the product. In no event shall Hospira's liability arising out of any cause whatsoever (whether such cause be based in contract, negligence, strict liability, other tort, or otherwise) exceed the price of such product, and in no event shall Hospira be liable for incidental, consequential, or special damages or losses or for lost business, revenues, or profits. Warranty product returned to Hospira must be properly packaged and sent freight prepaid.

The foregoing warranty shall be void in the event the product has been misused, damaged, altered, or used other than in accordance with product manuals so as, in Hospira's judgment, to affect its stability or reliability, or in the event the serial or lot number has been altered, effaced, or removed.

The foregoing warranty shall also be void in the event any person, including the Purchaser, performs or attempts to perform any major repair or other service on the product without having been trained by an authorized representative of Hospira and using Hospira documentation and approved spare parts. For purposes of the preceding sentence, "major repair or other service" means any repair or service other than the replacement of accessory items such as batteries and detachable AC power cords.

In providing any parts for repair or service of the product, Hospira shall have no responsibility or liability for the actions or inactions of the person performing such repair or service, regardless of whether such person has been trained to perform such repair or service. It is understood and acknowledged that any person other than a Hospira representative performing repair or service is not an authorized agent of Hospira.

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Section 3

SYSTEM OPERATING MANUAL

A copy of the System Operating Manual is included with every Plum A+3 infusion system. If a copy is not available, ***contact Hospira (see Section 6.1)***.

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Section 4

THEORY OF OPERATION

This section describes the Plum A+3 theory of operation. The theory of operation details the general description, electronic subsystem overview, printed wiring assemblies, remote mounted peripherals, and mechanical overview of the infusion system.

4.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The infusion system includes the following features:

- Dose calculation
- Loading dose
- Multistep programming
- Therapy selection
- Nurse call
- Delayed Start setting
- Standby mode
- Drug Library
- Piggyback/concurrent delivery modes
- Titration
- 0.1-99.9 mL/hr flow rate range for both lines (in 0.1 mL/hr increments)
- 100-999 mL/hr flow rate range for both lines (in 1 mL/hr increments)
- Anti free-flow protection
- Air removal/backpriming
- Battery gauge
- Air detection (proximal/distal)
- Serial communication
- Alarm history
- Volumes infused (A, B, total volumes)
- KVO at dose end (1 mL/hr or less depending on delivery rate) or Continue Rate to continue
- Variable distal pressure setting
- Nonpulsatile volumetric accuracy
- Microprocessor control
- Large LCD
- Panel back illumination on mains power
- Lockout switch
- Standard fullfill, partfill, syringe, and vial use
- Enteral and parenteral fluid delivery
- Blood and blood product delivery

Alarms include the following:

- Distal Occlusion
- Proximal Occlusion
- Distal Air-in-Line
- Proximal Air-in-Line
- Low Battery
- Door Opened While Pumping
- Lockout Violation
- VTBI Complete
- Valve/Cassette Test Failure
- Nurse Call
- No Action
- Infuser Idle for Two Minutes

4.2
ELECTRONIC SUBSYSTEM OVERVIEW

This section describes the function and electronic circuitry of the following three main subsystems in the infusion system: CPU subsystem, power supply subsystem, and mechanism subsystem ***(see Figure 4-1)***.

Note: An asterisk (*) denotes an active low or negative true logic signal.

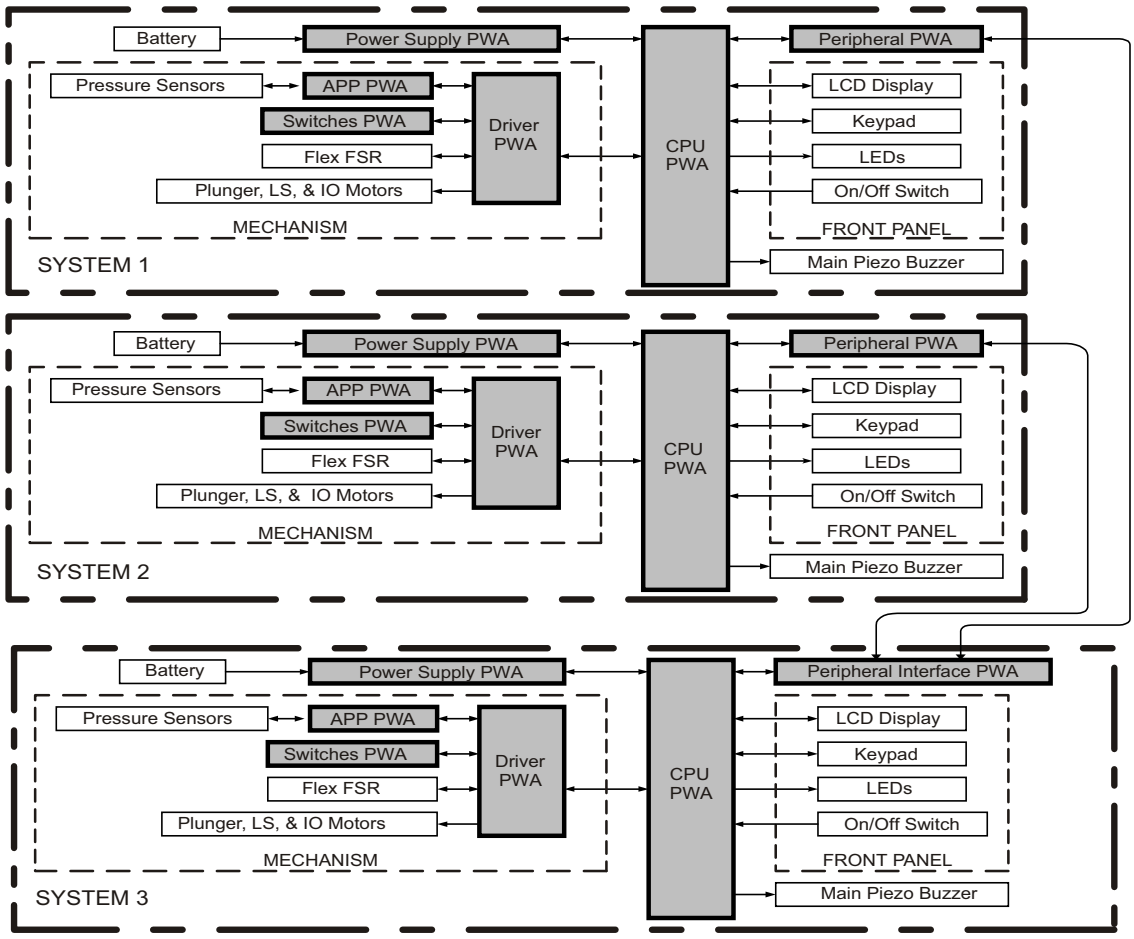

Figure 4-1. Electronic Functional Diagram

4.2.1
CPU SUBSYSTEM

The CPU subsystem contains the main microcontroller that is responsible for controlling the display/keyboard interface, external communications interfaces, barcode reader (BCR) interface, and system management.

The CPU subsystem provides the following functions:

- External memory devices access
- LCD interfaces
- Real-time clock generator interface
- System watchdog
- Analog-to-digital and digital-to-analog converter interface
- Keypad interfaces
- Control and monitor status signals, such as LEDs, audible alarms, volume control, nurse call switch, and lockout switch
- Serial communication with host computer (DataPort) and barcode reader
- Power supply subsystem interface
- Mechanism subsystem interface

4.2.1.1
CPU

The central processing unit is a Motorola MC68302 CPU. The CPU has a closely coupled 16 bit data bus and 24 bit address bus, MC68000 microprocessor core, a system integration block for peripherals, and an RISC communications processor. The MC68302 is packaged in a 144 pin thin quad flat pack (TQFP) package and operates from a 3.3 V_{DC} power supply.

The on-chip peripheral devices are isolated from the system through the dual port RAM. The 1152 byte dual port RAM has 576 bytes of system RAM and 576 bytes of parameter RAM that contains various peripheral registers, parameters, and the buffer descriptors for each of the three serial communication controller (SCC) channels and the serial communication port (SCP) channels. The 24 bit address bus is capable of accessing up to 16 MB of data.

4.2.1.2
SYSTEM MEMORY ADDRESS MAP

The CPU has a 24 bit address bus when combined with UDS*/A0. The address bus is a bi-directional, three state bus capable of addressing 16 MB of data that is configured as 16 bits per word (including the IMP internal address space). Each of the four programmable chip-select lines has two registers that define the starting address of a particular address space and the block size.

4.2.1.3
PROGRAMMABLE READ-ONLY MEMORY

The CPU subsystem has two 512 K x 8 bit programmable read-only memory (PROM) memory devices that provide a total of 1024 KB. The PROM space is expandable up to 2 MB. The PROM memory devices operate off the 3.3 V_{DC} supply. The CPU chip-select 0 pin (CS0*), is connected to the PROM chip-enable (CE*) pin (signal CSROM*). This special chip-select signal can support bootstrap operation after reset.

The interface to the CPU is the 16 bit data bus, and a 19 bit address bus. The address bus is connected to the ADDR<19:1> lines, and the data bus is connected to the DATA<15:0> lines.

4.2.1.4
STATIC RANDOM ACCESS MEMORY

There are two 512 K x 8 bit CMOS static random access memory (SRAM) devices that provide a total of 1024 KB of data memory. During an SRAM read or write cycle, the chip-enable (CE*) is controlled by the CPU chip-select pin 1 (CS1*, signal name (CSRAM*)). The SRAM space is expandable up to 2 MB. The SRAM operates off the 3.3 V_{DC} supply. The CPU subsystem includes the additional SRAM for video buffer and real-time clock.

4.2.1.5
CONTROL LOGIC

The CPU PWA uses field programmable gate arrays (FPGA) that are high density, high speed, I/O intensive general purpose devices. They are used to implement all digital control functions, including memory-map address decoding, memory read-write enable, direct memory access (DMA) request, I/O status signals, chip-select control, motor control, sensor select, and power up/system reset control.

4.2.1.6
LCD CONTROLLER

The liquid crystal display (LCD) controller is used to interface the LCD to the CPU. The device displays layered text and graphics, scrolls the display in any direction, and partitions the display into multiple screens. It stores bit-mapped graphic data in ‘external frame buffer memory. The display controller functions include transferring data from the controlling microprocessor to the buffer memory, reading memory data, converting data to display pixels, and generating timing signals for the buffer memory and LCD panel. The LCD controller accesses 32 KB of frame buffer SRAM (video) via the controller’s video address and data busses (VA<14:0> and VD<7:0>). The LCD controller external clock frequency is 8 MHz. The LCD controller and the display memory are operated off the 3.3 V_{DC} supply. The output signal levels are shifted up to 5 V_{DC} by buffers for interface with the 5 V_{DC} LCD panel.

The interface to the CPU is through the lower 8 bits of the data bus that is connected to DATA<7:0> lines, address line A1, and LCD chip-select signal CSLCD* (CS2*). This controller is also configured as 8080 family compatible interface device with all the control signals, such as WRLCD* (WR*) and RDLCD* (RD*), generated by the FPGA logic.

4.2.1.7
LCD BACKLIGHT CONTROL

The LCD panel is backlit by a cold cathode fluorescent tube (CCFT) lamp. The CCFT lamp requires 300 V_{rms} to operate; a current controlled DC-to-AC voltage inverter circuit is used to deliver a current regulated sine wave to the lamp. A switching regulator regulates the CCFT current by monitoring feedback pin 3, and varies its output duty cycle to drive a DC/AC inverter. Intensity control is achieved by superimposing a DC control signal with the feedback signal. The DC control signal is sourced by a voltage divider consisting of a digitally controlled non-volatile potentiometer and three series diodes.

The CPU can adjust LCD backlight intensity by selecting the digitally controlled non-volatile potentiometer and controlling TUBU/D and TUBINC* signals. The potentiometer has a five bit up/down counter with non-volatile memory. It is used to store one of 31 settings of the potentiometer. Each count represents 323 Ω with a range of 323 to 10 KΩ. The current counter value is stored in non-volatile memory after CSTUB* is returned high while the TUBINC* input is also high. The current counter value is not stored if CSTUB* is returned high and TUBINC* is low. The CCFT intensity is directly proportional to the CCFT current, where 0 mA_{rms} is minimum intensity and 5 mA_{rms} is maximum intensity. The CCFT current is inversely proportional to the counter value.

4.2.1.8
LCD CONTRAST CONTROL

A digitally adjustable LCD bias supply is used to control the LCD contrast over a range of -24 to -8 V_{DC}. It is digitally adjustable in 64 equal steps by an internal digital-to-analog converter (DAC). The CPU provides two signals, LCDADJ (ADJ) and LCDCTL (CTL), to interface with this device. On power up or after a reset, the counter sets the DAC output to the mid-range value. Each rising edge of LCDADJ increments the DAC output. When incremented beyond full scale, the counter rolls over and sets the DAC to the minimum value. Therefore, a single pulse applied to LCDADJ increases the DAC set point by one step, and 63 pulses decrease the set point by one step.

4.2.1.9
REAL-TIME CLOCK

The watchdog timekeeper chip includes a complete real-time clock/calendar (RTC), watchdog timer, alarm, and interval timer. The time/date information includes hundredths of seconds, seconds, minutes, hours, date, month, and year. The date at the end of the month is automatically adjusted for months with less than 31 days, including correction for leap year. The watchdog timekeeper operates in either 24-hour or 12-hour format with an AM/PM indicator. The device can be programmed to set up an interval timer, and it can generate an alarm every day, hour, or minute. These alarm functions may be used to schedule real-time related activities. A parallel resonant 32.768 kHz crystal oscillator drives the internal time base.

The external interface is a separate (non-multiplexed) 8 bit data bus and 6 bit address bus, with a contiguous address space of 64 bytes. When system power is turned off, a battery voltage input is available that makes the RTC data non-volatile. The address bus is connected to the ADDR<6:1> lines, and the data bus is connected to DATA<7:0> lines. Since the CPU accesses are 16 bits wide, the RTC data is on the lower byte of the word. The RTC chip-enable pin (CE*) is active low enabled for read and write operations. It is driven by the FPGA control logic, chip-select RTC signal (CSRTC*) that involves address decoding circuitry.

4.2.1.10
VOLTAGE MONITOR WATCHDOG TIMER

It is important to protect the system during power transitions, and the CPU is reset after the V_{CC} power supply is applied. The microprocessor supervisory circuit generates an automatic reset output during power up, power down, or brownout conditions. When the V_{CC} falls below the reset threshold voltage of 2.9 V_{DC}, the reset signal (RESET*) goes low and holds the microprocessor in reset for approximately 200 ms after V_{CC} rises above the threshold. The supervisory circuit includes a chip-select inhibit circuit that is used to disable access to the real-time clock's non-volatile SRAM during power transitions and power down mode.

This device also provides a watchdog timer function to monitor the activity of the microprocessor. To service the watchdog timer immediately after reset, the device has a longer time-out period (1.6 second minimum) right after a reset. The normal time-out period (70 ms minimum) is effective after the first transition of watchdog input (WDI) after RESET* is inactive. If the microprocessor does not toggle WDI within the time-out period, both RESET* and watchdog out (WDO*) outputs are asserted low. The RESET* remains active low for a minimum of 140 ms and it resets the CPU. The WDO* remains low as long as the WDI remains either high or low for longer than the watchdog time-out period. After a reset, the software reads this memory-mapped bit to determine if the latest reset was a watchdog time-out.

4.2.1.11
ANALOG-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER

The analog-to-digital converter (ADC) monitors the proximal pressure sensor, distal pressure sensor, proximal air sensor, distal air sensor, battery charge/discharge current, battery voltage, buzzer test signal, LCD contrast voltage, CCFT test signal, and two chopper motor drive reference voltages. The ADC is an advanced 10 bit accurate, 11 channel, switched-capacitor, successive-approximation device. It has three inputs and a three-state output (chip-select, I/O clock, address input, and data out) that provide a direct four-wire interface to the serial communication port of the CPU. The ADC is designed to be used in conjunction with multiple serial devices on a common bus; consequently, the data-out pin is driven only when the chip-select (CS*) pin is asserted. ***Figure 4-2*** illustrates the serial interface between the ADC and the CPU.

In addition to a high-speed ADC and versatile control capability, this device has an on-chip 14 channel multiplexer that can select any one of 11 analog inputs or any one of three internal self test voltages. The sample-and-hold function is automatic. The end-of-conversion (EOC) output goes high to indicate that conversion is complete. The CPU polls the EOC signal.

Channel selection and conversion results are transferred through the SCP pins. A serial transfer synchronizing clock (SPCLK) must be fed into the I/O clock input pin when the CS* pin is driven low. The address to be converted is serially transmitted into the address pin, and the conversion results are serially shifted out the data-out pin. Typical access time is 21 µsec. The APP PWA is the source of the 2.5 V_{DC} reference voltage. The analog inputs are selected by the channel multiplexer according to the input address ***(see Table 4-1)***. The input multiplexer is a break-before-make type to reduce input-to-input noise injection resulting from channel switching.

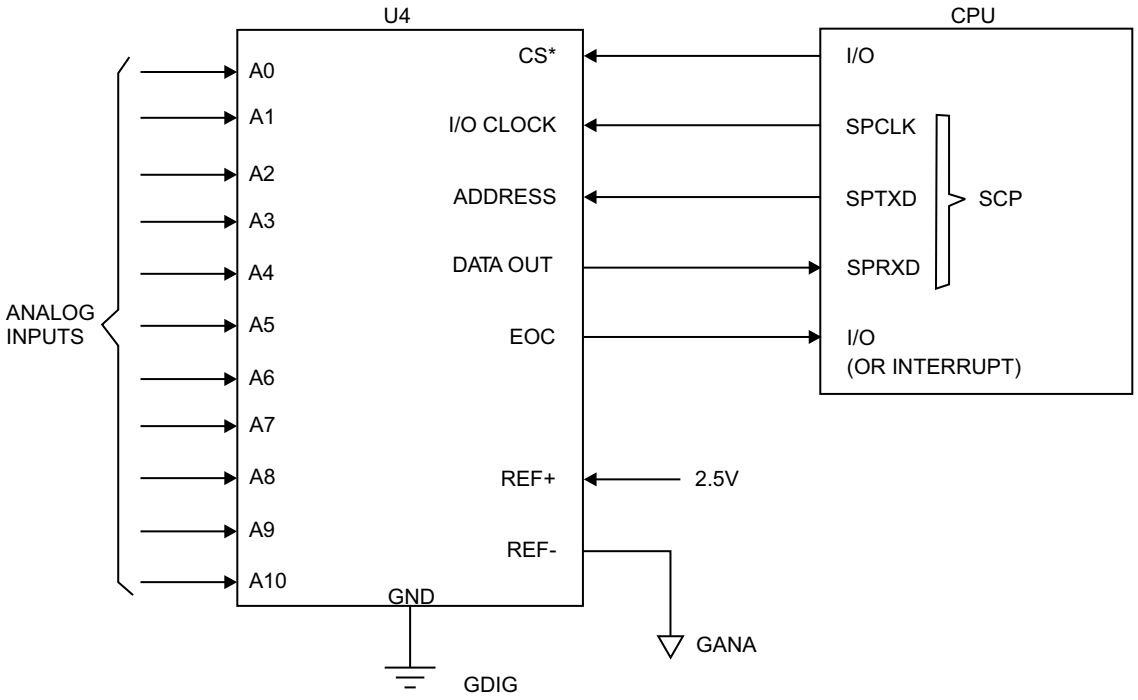

Figure 4-2. Serial Interface to ADC

Table 4-1. Analog Inputs

Signal Name	Analog Input	Address (hex)	Description
PRPRS	A0	$00	Proximal pressure sensor
DIPRS	A1	$01	Distal pressure sensor
PXAIR	A2	$02	Proximal air sensor
DIAIR	A3	$03	Distal air sensor
IBATT	A4	$04	Battery current
VBATT	A5	$05	Battery voltage
BUZTST	A6	$06	Buzzer test voltage
LCDTST	A7	$07	LCD contrast test voltage
TUBTST	A8	$08	CCFT intensity test voltage
MI_STA	A9	$09	Motor current A control
MI_STB	A10	$0A	Motor current B control
		$0B	$(V_{ref(+)} - V_{ref(-)}) / 2$
		$0C	$V_{ref(-)}$
		$0D	$V_{ref(+)}$

4.2.1.12
DIGITAL-TO-ANALOG CONVERTER

The dual 8 bit digital-to-analog converter (DAC) generates two analog signals to control the phase A and phase B motor coil currents. The interface between the DAC device and the CPU is the 8 bit data bus that is connected to DATA15:8. All the control signals for this DAC are generated by FPGA logic devices. Buffer amplifier/ground compensation circuits condition the DAC outputs.

4.2.1.13
FRONT PANEL KEYPAD MATRIX

A 5 x 5 membrane switch keypad matrix is located on the front panel. The keypad column lines (COL4:0) are driven by open collector type memory mapped input ports, while the keypad row lines (ROW4:0), are read by memory mapped input ports ***(see Table 4-2)***. The keypad strobing, scanning, and switch de-bouncing is accomplished by software. The keypad interface is designed with ESD protection.

Table 4-2. Keypad Map

	COL 0	COL 1	COL 2	COL 3	COL 4
Row 4	Softkey 1	Softkey 2	Softkey 3	Softkey 4	
Row 3	Start	1	2	3	[▲]
Row 2	Stop	4	5	6	
Row 1		7	8	9	[▼]
Row 0	On/Off	Clear	0	.	Silence

4.2.1.14
FRONT PANEL [ON/OFF] KEY

The **[ON/OFF]** key on the front panel provides a start up (STRTUP) signal to wake up the power supply when the system is shutdown. When activated during normal operation, the **[ON/OFF]** key interrupts (STRUPD*) the CPU, signaling a request for shutdown.

4.2.1.15
FRONT PANEL LED INDICATORS

The CPU drives the three light emitting diode (LED) indicators embedded in the front panel. Two memory mapped I/O signals activate the two LED lights used to indicate which channel is in delivery mode (LEDAE*, LEDBE*). The AC power on LED indicates the status of AC power (LEDAC) and that the system is in the battery charge mode. A buffered AC on signal (BACON) drives the LED and is active only when AC power is present.

4.2.1.16
KEYPAD LOCKOUT INTERFACE

A lockout switch (SW1) on the peripheral interface PWA locks the front panel keypad for all three infusers. A memory mapped input port (LOTSW*) reads the switch. The switch serves as a lockout request and software performs the lockout.

4.2.1.17
NURSE CALL INTERFACE

A nurse call relay switch on the peripheral interface PWA indicates alarm conditions to a remote operator. A memory-mapped output signal (NURSE) activates the relay during alarm conditions. The relay has both normally-open and normally-closed contacts. A jumper on the peripheral interface board selects the contact type. The factory setting is normally-open.

4.2.1.18
AUDIBLE INDICATORS

There are two audible indicators on the CPU subsystem. Three loud, main audible indicators are mounted on the main chassis. The main alarm is used to alert the operator to alarm conditions. A keypad beeper, with lower power and a distinctly different tone, is used to provide audible feedback to the operator. The keypad beeper is driven by a memory-mapped output (KEYALM). It is used to indicate keypad activation, and confirmation to the operator.

The main alarm has an adjustable volume control on the peripheral interface PWA, mounted on the rear of the device. The main alarm can be activated by either a memory-mapped control (MAINALM), the reset pulse(s), or by a power failure alarm latch. The main alarm will sound a chirp for every reset pulse sent by the watchdog timer IC. Continuous chirping indicates a stuck processor.

The alarm is activated continuously during power failure. If the control software does not shut down power in a proper sequence, a latch on the CPU PWA, powered by a backup supply (0.1 F supercap), will activate a continuous alarm. This continuous alarm sounds until either the backup supply is discharged or the user resets the latch by pressing the **[ON/OFF]** key. Reliable operation of the main alarm is assured by software monitoring of a buzzer test signal (FBUZTST) via the ADC.

4.2.1.19
BARCODE READER INTERFACE

> **Note:** The barcode reader feature will not be present on later versions of the Plum A+3.

The CPU communicates with a barcode wand that is connected to the peripheral PWA from the rear of the infuser. The barcode wand reads and decodes a Code 128 barcode symbology and outputs the barcode data via an RS-232 port using an asynchronous, serial ASCII format.The software controls power to the barcode reader and to the interface circuits via memory-mapped outputs BARPWR and COMPWR*. The barcode reader is isolated from the main system by an optical data path on the peripheral PWA and an isolated power supply.

4.2.1.20
DATAPORT INTERFACE

The CPU communicates with an external computer by way of a DataPort interface. The DataPort interface provides for remote monitoring of up to four infusers using a host computer with a modified RS-232-D serial interface. Infusers are either connected directly to the host or in a daisy chain configuration using junction boxes that provide a 5 bit hard ID via DIP switches on the junction box. The DIP switches are buffered and read by the CPU via the memory-mapped input/output (MMIO) port.

The DataPort system conforms to the EIA-232-D standard, with the following exceptions:

- DataPort uses non-standard DB-15 and 6 pin modular connectors in addition to the standard DB-25 and DB-9 connectors
- With DataPort, more than one infuser is allowed on the line
- The minimum line impedance is 2 KΩ (EIA-232-D standard: 3 KΩ min.)
- The maximum line impedance is 30 KΩ (EIA-232-D standard: 7 KΩ max.)
- The maximum line capacitance is 13 nF (EIA-232-D standard: 2,500 pF)

The communications default is 1200 BAUD, no parity, 8 data bits and 1 stop bit. The BAUD rate is selectable (1200, 2400, 4800, and 9600). The data format on the serial port is a 10 bit frame with asynchronous start and stop. The CTS line is held high and the RTS line is disconnected.

The DataPort is isolated from the main system by an optical data path on the peripheral PWA and an isolated power supply.

4.2.1.21
POWER SUPPLY INTERFACE

The CPU subsystem interfaces the power supply subsystem by providing the MMIO signals needed for power control and battery management. Additionally, the CPU subsystem measures the battery terminal voltage and charge/discharge current via the ADC.

See ***Table 4-3*** for CPU-power supply interface signals.

Table 4-3. CPU-Power Supply Interface

Signal Name	Type	Description
PWRHLD	**D, O**	Holds system power on
STRTUP	**A, I**	Startup pulse from the [ON/OFF] key
STRUPD*	**D, I**	Digital startup pulse, used as interrupt to the CPU
V3_3	**P**	3.3 V system power
V5_0/VANA	**P**	5 V analog and interface power
VMOT	**P**	Raw, unregulated charger voltage or battery voltage
V2_7	**P**	2.7 V backup power for RTC and non-volatile SRAM
VSC	**P**	Full time 5 V supply, backed up by supercap
V12_0	**P**	12 V, low current supply for audio alarm
OVRVLT*	**D, I**	Signal that indicates overvoltage, regulation problem on the power supply main regulator
BACON	**D, I**	Buffered AC on signal

Table 4-3. CPU-Power Supply Interface		
Signal Name	**Type**	**Description**
IBATT	**A, I**	Voltage proportional to integration of battery charge/ discharge current
VBATT	**A, I**	Divided battery terminal voltage
CHG*	**D, O**	Battery charger enable
VFLOAT*	**D, O**	Set the main regulator voltage to battery float charge level
ITGRST	**D, O**	Reset the charge current integrator

Legend: **P** = Power **A** = Analog **D** = Digital **I** = Input **O** = Output

4.2.1.22
MECHANISM INTERFACE

The CPU subsystem provides the MMIO ports for interface to the mechanism subsystem, in addition to the analog interface mentioned in ***Section 4.2.1.11*** and ***Section 4.2.1.12***.

See ***Table 4-4*** for CPU-mechanism interface signals.

Table 4-4. CPU-Mechanism Interface Signals		
Signal Name	**Type**	**Description**
MI_STA	**A, O**	Motor current set for phase A
MI_STB	**A, O**	Motor current set for phase B
GDAC	**A, O**	Ground signal from chopper (for compensation)
M_PHA	**D, O**	Motor phase A
M_PHB	**D, O**	Motor phase B
M_SEL1, M_SEL0	**D, O**	Motor select bits
FLCAME	**D, O**	I/O and L/S cam flag sensors enable
FLPINE	**D, O**	L/S pin motion detectors enable
FLPLE	**D, O**	Plunger motor sensor pair enable
FLLS_C	**D, I**	Flag, L/S valve cam sensor
FLIO_C	**D, I**	Flag, I/O valve cam sensor
FLLS_A	**D, I**	Flag, L/S valve A pin detector
FLLS_B	**D, I**	Flag, L/S valve B pin detector

Table 4-4. CPU-Mechanism Interface Signals		
Signal Name	**Type**	**Description**
FLPLRO	**D, I**	Flag, plunger rotation sensor
FLPLTR	**D, I**	Flag, plunger translation sensor
PXPRE	**D,O**	Proximal pressure sensor enable
PXPRS	**A, I**	Proximal pressure sensor
DIPRE	**D, O**	Distal pressure sensor enable
DIPRS	**D, O**	Distal pressure sensor
PXARE	**D, O**	Proximal air sensor enable
PXAIR	**A, I**	Proximal air sensor
DIARE	**D, O**	Distal air sensor enable
DIAIR	**A, I**	Distal air sensor
CASPR*	**D, I**	Cassette present
CASS2*, CASS1*, CASSO*	**D, I**	Cassette type coding: Macro (111), Micro (010) All others are invalid
SPCLK	**D, O**	SCP clock output
SPRXD	**D, I**	SCP receive data
SPTXD	**D, O**	SCP transmit data
CSSEP*	**D, O**	Chip select, EEPROM
V5_0	**P**	5 V supply for interface power
V3_3	**P**	3.3 V supply for logic power
GDIG	**P**	Digital ground
VANA	**P**	5 V supply for analog power
GANA	**P**	Analog ground
VMOT, GMOT	**P**	Motor power is directly from power supply PWA
V2_5	**A, I**	Reference voltage for ADC and DAC

Legend: **P** = Power **A** = Analog **D** = Digital **I** = Input **O** = Output

4.2.2
POWER SUPPLY SUBSYSTEM

The power supply subsystem provides DC power to system circuits and interface software controlled power and battery management.

The power supply subsystem provides for the following functions:

- Main switching regulator
- AC power detection
- Main regulator fault detection
- System power (secondary regulators)
- Auxiliary supplies
- Power control
- Battery charging circuitry
- Battery terminal voltage measurement
- Battery charge/discharge current measurement

4.2.2.1
MAIN SWITCHING REGULATOR

The main source of power for the infuser is the AC line. The main switching regulator is a pulse width modulated, AC-to-DC converter that provides the system an isolated DC voltage of 6.9 V_{DC} (or 7.5 V_{DC} in battery charger boost mode). The main regulator is preceded by line fuses F1 and F2, surge suppressor VR1, and a line filter. The bridge rectifier U14 and capacitors C52 and C53 provide the DC voltage required for the switching circuit. Voltage regulator U13 provides the pulse width modulator (PWM) device U12 startup supply voltage. After startup, supply voltage for U12 is supplied by half wave rectifier circuitry CR14, R76, and C51.

The PWM oscillation frequency is approximately 40 kHz, determined by external resistor R72 and capacitor C45. U12 controls the power delivered by varying the duty cycle of MOSFET Q9 that drives T2. A half-wave rectifier rectifies the transformer's secondary voltage that provides the raw DC voltage for the battery charger and system power.

There following three feedback mechanisms maintain control: a main loop for normal control, a secondary loop for overvoltage protection, and a current limit loop.

4.2.2.1.1
Main Loop

The main loop uses an optical feedback path to regulate the charger voltage (BATPOS) at 6.9 V_{DC} (except during boost charge, when the limit is raised to 7.5 V_{DC} by software control of the VFLOAT* line). A shunt regulator and opto-isolator provide feedback to the PWM error amplifier.

4.2.2.1.2
Secondary Loop

Diode CR10 and opto-isolator U10 provide overvoltage protection. CR10 conducts and activates U10 when secondary voltage exceeds approximately 10 V_{DC}. The duty cycle of U12 is reduced until the excessive voltage is removed.

4.2.2.1.3
Current Limit Loop

The current limit loop is activated when the primary current, sensed by R71, exceeds 3 A. Resistor R70 and capacitor C46 filter the voltage across R71 and feed it back to the current sense input (1.5 V_{DC} threshold) of U12. The duty cycle of U12 is reduced until the excessive load is removed.

4.2.2.2
MAIN REGULATOR FAULT DETECTION

If the switching regulator's main loop fails, the secondary voltage limit loop takes over. However, the battery charger and motors must be disabled, and an alarm must be generated. A comparator is used to monitor the raw DC (+BUSS) for overvoltage. A 3.3 V_{DC} logic signal (OVRVLT*) is provided to the CPU subsystem.

4.2.2.3
SYSTEM POWER

Along with the unregulated VMOT supply, a secondary switching regulator provides system power. The secondary switching regulator includes IC U4, transformer T1, and transistors Q4 and Q5. The regulator is a triple output, wide supply range, fly-back converter that provides regulated 3.3 V_{DC}, 5 V_{DC}, and 12 V_{DC} outputs from the five winding transformer T1. The regulator operates over an input range of 4 V_{DC} to 10 V_{DC} and provides output current limit as well as voltage overshoot limit. Primary feedback is metered through a bias arrangement on transistor Q3. A Schottky rectifier diode CR4 provides feedback in the event of V3_3 or V12_0 failure, and transistor Q10 provides feedback in the event of V5_0 failure. The positive terminal of the battery provides the raw DC voltage, VMOT, for the motors and backlight of the display.

4.2.2.4
AUXILIARY SUPPLIES

The power supply subsystem provides full time 5 V_{DC} and 2.7 V_{DC} supplies that are active when battery or AC voltage is present. The full time 5 V_{DC} supply (VSC) uses a linear low dropout voltage regulator U6, whose power source is directly from the battery and is backed up by a 0.1 F capacitor. VSC is used for the ON/OFF switch and a power failure alarm latch. The full time 2.7 V_{DC} supply (V2_7) is derived from VSC and is used to supply the ultra-low current needed to power the real-time clock and non-volatile SRAM during shutdown.

4.2.2.5
POWER CONTROL

The infuser will operate in one of the following three modes: normal, standby, or shutdown. During normal operation, the user interface is active and either on battery or AC line power. During standby mode the user interface is inactive while the CPU is still operating, servicing the battery management and waiting for a startup interrupt. Shutdown mode is when system power is off. Shutdown mode only occurs during battery operation; otherwise, +BUSS holds the system power on.

The infuser is activated when the **[ON/OFF]** key is pressed or the AC line is plugged in. The **[ON/OFF]** key activates the STRTUP signal, triggering a three second one-shot circuit that will temporarily turn the system power on. This three second one-shot period allows the CPU enough time to power up, initialize, and turn on the PWRHLD signal. The CPU monitors the STRTUP signal, via interrupt, to signal a user request for turning off the infuser.

Figure 4-3 illustrates the system startup/shutdown sequence while battery powered. System power is always on while AC powered.

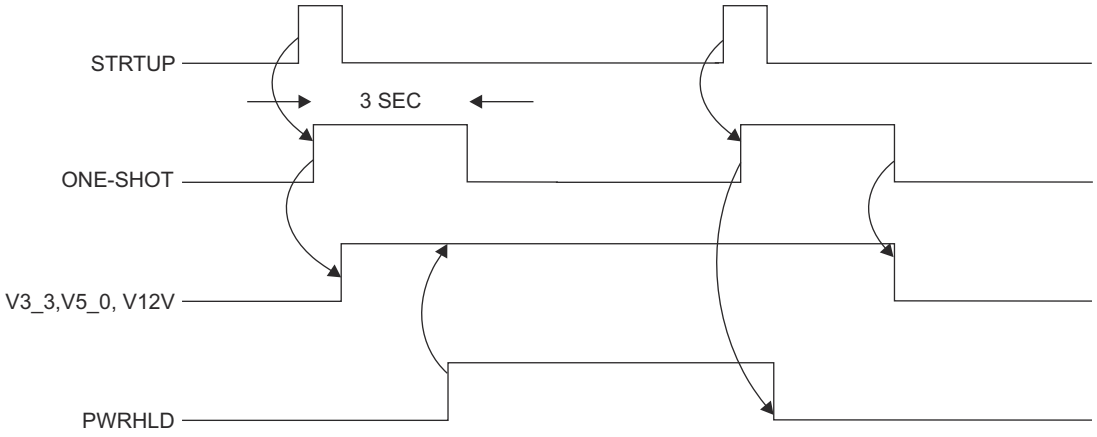

Figure 4-3. System Startup and Shutdown Timing, Battery Powered

4.2.2.6
BATTERY VOLTAGE MEASUREMENT

The battery terminal voltage (BATPOS - BATNEG) is measured with a differential amplifier consisting of U1, R1, R2, R4, R7, and R8. It has a gain of 0.317 to generate a single ended VBATT signal. The VBATT signal is then provided to the CPU A/D converter as input for the battery management algorithms.

4.2.2.7
BATTERY CHARGE/DISCHARGE CURRENT MEASUREMENT

The battery management algorithms measure battery charge/discharge current for battery capacity estimation and charger control. The charge/discharge current is measured by integrating the voltage across current sense resistor R57. An operational amplifier (op-amp) integrator circuit, consisting of U2, C5, R12, R13, R19, and R20, provides a voltage proportional to the integration of battery current (IBATT) over a CPU controlled measurement period. The IBATT signal is fed to the CPU A/D converter, where it is sampled at the end of the measurement period. The battery management algorithm further accumulates the charge/discharge current for battery capacity estimation.

The op-amp integrator is reset by the CPU system at the beginning of each measurement period by parallel analog switches U3, controlled by the CPU's ITGRST signal. The battery management algorithm periodically calibrates the op-amp integrator.

4.2.2.8
BATTERY CHARGER

The software battery management algorithm controls the battery charger. The charging scheme is a current limit/two stage voltage limit charger. The charge current is limited to 1.3 A and the voltage is limited to either 6.9 V_{DC} or 7.5 V_{DC}.

The source of the charge current is power MOSFET transistor Q7 operating in the linear mode. Charge current passes through a current sense resistor R57, where it develops a feedback signal for the charger control amplifier consisting of U7, Q6, and associated parts. The feedback signal is compared against a 2.5 V_{DC} voltage reference U8. A 0.5 A fuse protects against damage due to a short circuit. The battery management algorithm maintains on/off control of the charger by the charger enable signal CHG*. When set high, CHG* activates a comparator U7 that overrides the feedback signal and disables the charger. Excessive voltage on the BATNEG terminal indicates there is a shorted battery cell, and will disable the charger through the same comparator.

4.2.2.9
BATTERY

The battery employed by the Plum infuser is a sealed lead acid (SLA) type rated at 6 volts DC and a current capacity of at least 4.0 ampere-hours.

The infusion system is intended to operate on battery power on an exception basis only, such as emergency backup or temporary portable operation. Examples of emergency backup include AC power failure and inadvertent disconnection of the AC power cord. An instance of temporary portable operation includes patient transfer from one location to another.

The infuser should be connected to AC power whenever possible to allow the battery to remain fully charged. The line power indicator turns off when the infuser is operating on battery power. After five minutes of operation on battery power, the infuser switches its display backlight intensity to a low intensity mode to conserve battery power.

When the battery discharges below the acceptable level while the infuser is operating, the audio indicator is activated and the **WARNING: LOW BATTERY** message displays. Although it is not recommended to continue operating the infuser on battery power at this point, the battery continues providing power until it is depleted. When the battery is depleted, delivery stops, a continuous alarm tone sounds, and, after three minutes, the infuser automatically turns off.

When the infuser detects that the battery has reduced capacity, it will register a **Replace Battery** condition. For the first two occurrences of a **Replace Battery** condition, the **WARNING: LOW BATTERY** message will appear and the audio indicator will activate. The message and audio indicator can be cleared only when the device is plugged in or turned off. For the third and subsequent occurrences, the **WARNING: REPLACE BATTERY** message will appear, and the audio indicator will activate and persist over power cycles.

The message and audio indicator are cleared by replacing the battery, accessing the **Biomed Settings** screen, and pressing the **[CHANGE BATTERY]** softkey.

Recharging can occur any time the infuser is connected to AC power. It is recommended that the infuser be connected to AC power whenever practical to maximize available battery charge during transport or ambulation. The infuser does not have to be on for the battery to recharge.

4.2.3
MECHANISM SUBSYSTEM

The mechanism subsystem includes the electronics and electromechanical components that interface with the pumping mechanism.

The mechanism subsystem provides the following functions:

- Chopper motor drive for three stepper motors (plunger, L/S valve, I/O valve)
- Four motor position sensors (flag detectors)
- Precision voltage reference
- Two air sensors (distal, proximal)
- Two pressure sensors (distal, proximal)
- Cassette presence detection
- Serial electrically erasable PROM (EEPROM)

See ***Table 4-4*** for mechanism interface signals.

4.2.3.1
MOTORS/MOTOR DRIVE

The infuser uses three stepper motors for pumping; one for fluid displacement and two for cassette valve actuation. The stepper motors are driven, under step-by-step control from software, by a unipolar chopper drive.

4.2.3.1.1
Stepper Motors

Each motor is named by its function, as follows:

- Plunger motor for driving the plunger screw
- I/O valve motor for moving the input-output valve pins
- L/S valve motor for moving the line select valve pins A and B

All three motors are four phase stepper types. One electrical revolution is accomplished after four motor steps (phases) are completed. The step-angle (the number of steps per shaft revolution) resolutions are 3.6°/step (100 steps/rev) for the plunger motor, and 7.5°/step (48 steps/rev) for the I/O and L/S valve motors.

The unipolar motor windings have a center tap connected on each of the two coils as shown in ***Figure 4-4***. Unidirectional current enters the center tap and is steered to one end of the coil or the other end by the driver electronics, creating positive or negative flux lines in the motor coil. With two coils each with a choice of flux polarity, four electrical combinations or phases are possible.

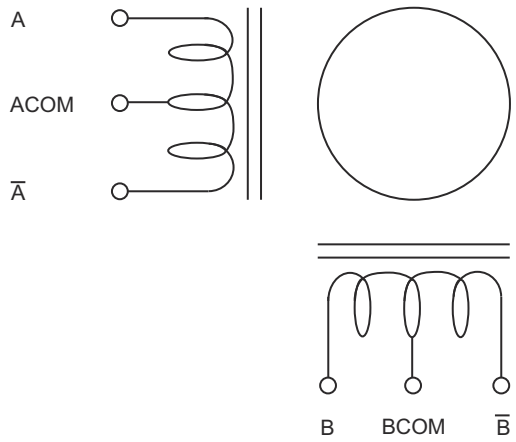

Figure 4-4. Stepper Motor Coils

4.2.3.1.2
Chopper Motor Drive

The infuser stepper motor drive is a chopper drive that is a pulse width modulation of the coil current in each motor winding. Current is switched on and off to maintain a predetermined coil current independent of supply voltage and motor speed. The motor winding inductance acts as a filter to smooth out the switching currents, slowing the current rise when turned on and storing a decaying current when turned off. Each motor coil is modulated independently, allowing different coil currents in the two motor windings. The coil current is sensed and compared to a reference input for each winding. Modulation circuits correct for any error between the sensed current and the reference. This reference input can be changed to set a different coil current.

4.2.3.2
MOTOR POSITION SENSORS

Motor position is estimated by counting the motor steps, relative to a position reference. Optical switches and flags serve as position references that are used to find the motor home positions and to verify proper motion. Flag positions are anticipated by software.

Optical switch flag sensors are used for tracking the following:

- Plunger motor rotational position (coupler flag)
- Plunger translational (linear) position
- I/O valve motor rotational position (cam flag)
- L/S valve motor rotational position (cam flag)

Each optical switch consists of an infrared LED that shines through a rectangular aperture, across a slot, to illuminate a photo-transistor. The photo-transistor is activated as long as the beam is on and not blocked (by a flag in the slot). The optical switches are distributed throughout the mechanism, near their associated flags. The motor rotational optical switches are mounted on the driver PWA along with the control circuitry. The plunger translational optical switch is mounted remotely on the switch PWA. The switches are used intermittently to save power.

There are two control signals that enable associated switch pairs, as follows:

- FLCAME flag valve motor cam sensor enable
- FLPLE flag plunger motor rotation and translation sensors enable

Each of these control signals enables a constant current source that turns on the associated switch's infrared LEDs. The photo transistor states are sensed by Schmidt trigger inverters (U11 on driver PWA) that provide a 3.3 V logic high when the optical path is blocked or a logic low when the optical path is clear. The Schmidt trigger output is high when the sensor is disabled.

The following output signals are provided to the CPU subsystem:

- FLIO_C flag I/O valve motor cam sensor
- FLLS_C flag L/S valve motor cam sensor
- FLPLRO flag plunger motor rotation sensor
- FLPLTR flag plunger motor transition sensor

4.2.3.3
V2_5 REFERENCE VOLTAGE

A precision 2.5 V_{DC} reference voltage is generated on the APP PWA for use by the pressure sensor excitation circuits, the air sensor amplifier circuits, and the ADC and DAC reference voltage. The precision 2.5 V_{DC} reference is buffered by a voltage follower. The signal name is V2_5.

4.2.3.4

AIR SENSORS

The mechanism subsystem includes two air sensors, used to detect air passage into (proximal) or out of (distal) the cassette. Both sensors are piezoelectric crystal transmitter receiver pairs. Liquid between the transmitter and receiver will conduct the ultrasonic signal, while air will not ***(see Figure 4-5)***.

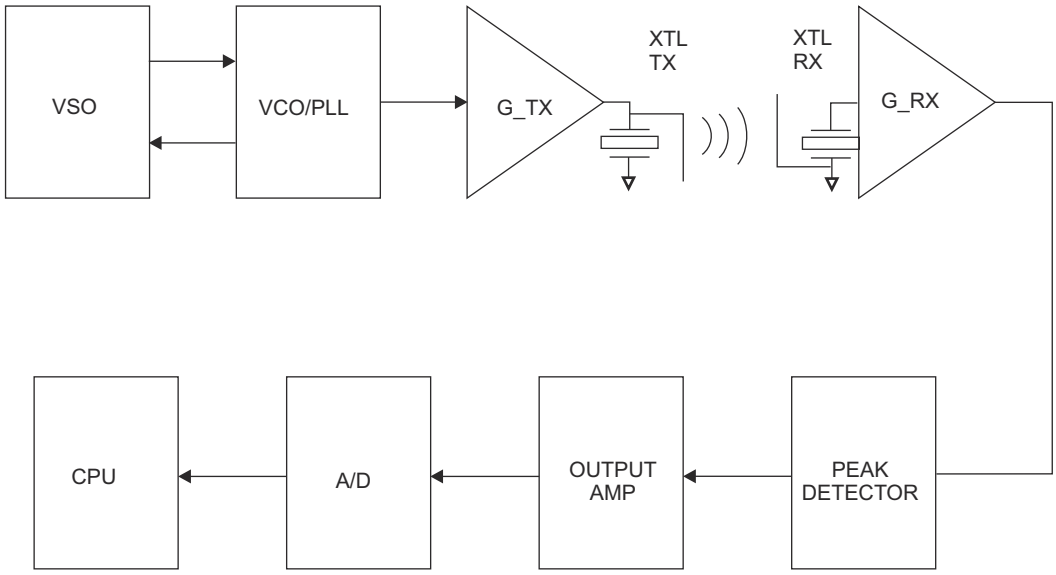

Figure 4-5. Air Sensor Block Diagram

4.2.3.4.1

Transmitter Circuitry

The transmitter circuitry consists of a voltage sweep oscillator, a voltage-controlled oscillator (VCO), and a transmitter amplifier, and are located on the APP PWA.

The voltage sweep oscillator circuit oscillates at approximately 12 kHz at 50 percent duty cycle. The output of the sweep oscillator is between +2 V_{DC} and +3 V_{DC}, and is used to sweep the VCO. The VCO sweeps through the sensor's peak coupling frequency that is between 3 MHz and 6 MHz. A resistor and capacitor are used to configure the VCO center frequency. The VCO is enabled when the CPU asserts either DIARE or PXARE control signals.

The transmitter amplifier consists of a push-pull, emitter-follower, complementary pair of transistors. The transmitter amplifier drives both proximal and distal sensors simultaneously.

4.2.3.4.2
Receiver Circuitry

When the cassette's test port is filled with fluid, the transmitted signal will be coupled to an identical piezoelectric crystal, where it is amplified and detected by the receiver circuitry. The receiver circuitry consists of an amplifier, a peak detector, and an adjustable gain buffer stage. There is a separate, symmetrical receiver circuit for each channel (proximal and distal). Component references (called out in this design description) will be made to the distal channel only.

The first amplifier includes two, directly coupled common emitter stages, biased from the V2_5 supply. DIARE and PXARE are used to enable the distal and proximal sensors, respectively. The detector stage consists of an emitter follower, charging a 400 microsecond time constant, refreshed every 40 microseconds (twice per VCO sweep).

The peak detector output is buffered by an op-amp configured as a basic non-inverting amplifier with a trimming potentiometer (R31) for gain adjustment. Each sensor has an independent gain adjustment. The two air sensor, gain-trimming potentiometers are accessible for calibration in an assembled mechanism.

The following final signals are read by the CPU subsystem via the ADC:

- PXAIR proximal air sensor output
- DIAIR distal air sensor output

4.2.3.5
PRESSURE SENSORS

The mechanism subsection contains two strain gauge-type pressure sensors, one at the proximal and the other at the distal cassette ports. Electrically, the strain gauge is a Wheatstone bridge made of four strain gauge resistors. When the bridge is electrically excited, the bridge will output a millivolt level signal proportional to the applied pressure. The output signal is amplified and offset adjusted before being read by the ADC. Each pressure sensor circuit includes an excitation voltage supply, sensor amplifiers, and a low pass filter. The pressure sensor circuitry is on the APP PWA. Each of the two channels has an identical topology, but different gain and filter response.

A block diagram of this circuit is shown in ***Figure 4-6***. Component references are made to the distal channel only.

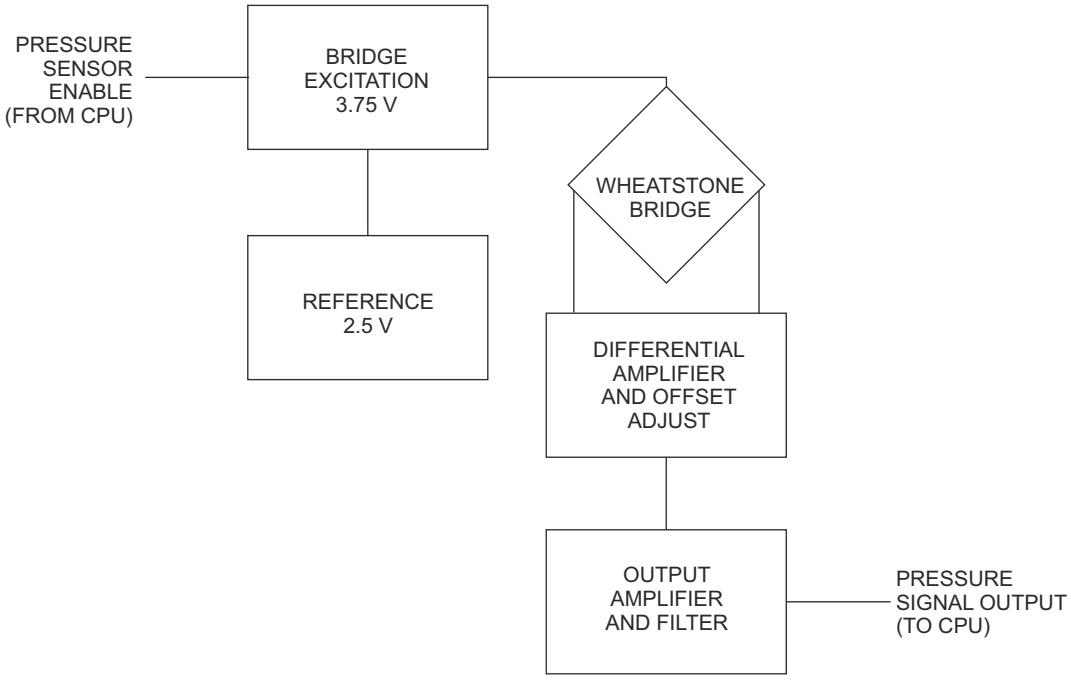

Figure 4-6. Pressure Sensor Excitation and Amplifier Block Diagram

4.2.3.5.1

Bridge Excitation Supply

The bridge excitation voltage is 3.75 V_{DC}, and is derived from the 2.5 V_{DC} reference signal (V2_5), gained 1.5 times by an amplifier. The CPU subsystem may independently enable power to each pressure sensor bridge.

The following enable signals are active high 3.3 V logic level inputs:

- PXPRE proximal pressure sensor enable
- DIPRE distal pressure sensor enable

4.2.3.5.2

Amplifier and Low Pass Filter

The pressure sensor amplifiers include a high gain differential pre-amplifier, followed by a second stage non-inverting amplifier with low gain. A trimming potentiometer is adjusted to minimize any offset in the impedance of the bridge.

A two-pole filter is used to filter the pressure signals. The first pole is formed by a capacitor (C39, multiplied by 230 due to Miller effect) and a Thevenin resistance (seen at U4-2). The second pole is the RC filter at the ADC input that is located on the CPU PWA.

Output signals to the A/D converter in the CPU PWA are as follows:

- PXPRS proximal pressure signal
- DIPRS distal pressure signal

4.2.3.6
PRESSURE SENSOR CALIBRATION

Pressure sensors are calibrated for offset and gain during mechanism calibration. A trimming potentiometer is used to adjust the initial, zero pressure offset. The proximal and distal pressure sensors have independent offset adjustments. The final system gain (cassette pressure to corrected amplifier output) is adjusted in software. During mechanism calibration, each channel's gain (amplifier output/cassette pressure) will be measured, and stored in the serial EEPROM on the driver PWA.

4.2.3.7
CASSETTE PRESENCE SELECTION

The mechanism subsystem includes four force sensing resistor (FSR) switches that are coupled to the cassette. Three FSRs are used for cassette type decoding and one is used for cassette presence detection.

The FSR is a polymer thick film device that exhibits a decrease in resistance with any increase in force applied to the active surface. The FSRs have a resistance that is either very large (> 1 MΩ) or relatively small (< 100 KΩ). The large resistance is defined as a logical '0', and the small resistance is defined as logical '1'. Each FSR is arranged in a voltage divider configuration with a fixed resistor, followed by a comparator with hysteresis. The comparator circuits are located on the CPU PWA. The comparators are designed to trip as the FSR's resistance falls below 120 KΩ.

4.2.3.8
SERIAL EEPROM

The driver PWA holds the 8 K x 8 bit, serial EEPROM that is used to store event, alarm, malfunction, and calibration data specific to the pumping mechanism. It is accessed through a serial peripheral interface (SPI) compatible interface that is a high-speed serial interface to the CPU. The CPU PWA accesses this device through its SCP serial interface. This interface is a subset of the SPI, and consists of clock (SPCLK), data in (SPRXD), and data out (SPTXD) pins. This device is in the driver PWA to allow the calibration data to stay with the mechanism.

4.3
PRINTED WIRING ASSEMBLIES

Infusion system electronics are packaged into six printed wiring assemblies (PWA) and several remote mounted peripherals ***(see Section 4.4)***. The following sections provide a brief description of the functional interfaces of each PWA.

4.3.1
POWER SUPPLY PWA

The power supply PWA contains the following functions of the power supply subsystem:

- Main switching regulator
- AC power detection
- Main regulator fault detection
- System power
- Auxiliary supplies
- Power control
- Battery management

The power supply PWA is a four layer board with primarily surface mount technology (SMT) components. The board is fully testable from the bottom side. An insulating tape covers the back of the power supply PWA. Open system troubleshooting should be done under battery power. If connection to the AC line is required, an isolation transformer should be used since AC line potentials are present on the power supply PWA.

See ***Table 4-5*** for power supply PWA interface connections.

Table 4-5. Power Supply PWA Interface Connections

Connector	Type	Interface
P2	30 pin receptacle	Board-to-board connection to CPU PWA
J16	4 pin header	Motor power connection to driver PWA
J21	3 pin receptacle	AC power cord connection
J22	2 pin header	Battery cable connection

4.3.2
PERIPHERAL PWA

The peripheral PWA contains part of the CPU subsystem circuitry, including system program and data memories (PROM and SRAM), and external communication interface circuits. The peripheral PWA is designed to be field replaceable, to facilitate software upgrades or additional external interfaces.

The peripheral PWA is a four layer board that includes the following: one ground plane, one power plane, and two signal layers. In its initial configuration, all of the components are mounted on the top side.

See ***Table 4-6*** for peripheral PWA interface connections.

Table 4-6. Peripheral PWA Interface Connections

Connector	Type	Interface
P1	96 pin receptacle	Board-to-board connection to CPU PWA
J26	15 pin D-sub	DataPort
J27	9 pin D-sub	Barcode reader connection
J28	3 pin phone jack	Nurse call jack

4.3.3
PERIPHERAL INTERFACE PWA

The peripheral interface PWA contains the following: part of the CPU subsystem circuitry including system program and data memories (PROM and SRAM), external communication interface circuits, and rear instrument user controls.

See ***Table 4-7*** for peripheral interface PWA interface connections.

Table 4-7. Peripheral Interface PWA Interface Connections

Connector	Type	Interface
P1	96 pin receptacle	Board-to-board connection to CPU PWA
J29 **J30**	50 pin plug	Board-to-board connection to peripheral PWA
J26	15 pin D-sub	DataPort
J27	9 pin D-sub	Barcode reader connection
J28	3 pin phone jack	Nurse call jack

4.3.4
CPU PWA

The CPU PWA contains most of the CPU subsystem functions, with the exception of main memory and communications ports that are located on the peripheral PWA. The CPU PWA also accommodates system interconnect.

The CPU PWA is an eight layer board with the following: one ground plane, one power plane, and six signal layers. The CPU PWA primarily contains SMT components. Most of the components are on the top side, while the bottom side holds wave-solder compatible SMT resistors and capacitors.

See ***Table 4-8*** for CPU PWA interface connections.

Table 4-8. CPU PWA Interface Connections

Connector	Type	Interface
J7	96 pin header	Connection to peripheral PWA (CPU bus, rear panel I/O, and communication ports)
J2	30 pin header	Connection to power supply PWA
J3	50 pin SMT	Ribbon cable connection to driver PWA (mechanism)
J4	21 pin header	Front panel connector (keypad, LEDs, On/Off switch)
J5	14 pin SMT	Flat flex cable to LCD panel
J20	4 pin header	CCFT backlight connector
J24	2 pin header	Main audible alarm connector

4.3.5
DRIVER PWA

The driver PWA contains the mechanism subsystem's motor drive circuitry, motor position sensors, and serial EEPROM. The driver PWA is mounted in the mechanism sub-chassis.

The driver PWA is a four-layer PWB with the following: one ground plane, one power plane, and two signal layers. The driver PWA primarily uses SMT components. Most of the components are located on the top side of the board, while the bottom side holds wave-solder compatible resistors and capacitors.

See ***Table 4-9*** for driver PWA interface connections.

Table 4-9. Driver PWA Interface Connections

Connector	Type	Interface
J7	6 pin header	Plunger motor
J8	6 pin header	Input/output motor
J9	6 pin header	Line select motor
J10	20 pin SMT	Flat flex cable to APP PWA
J11	50 pin header	Ribbon cable to CPU PWA
J12	6 pin SMT	FSR flex circuit
J13	4 pin header	Motor power, from power supply PWA
J14	8 pin SMT	Flat flex cable to switch PWA

4.3.6
SWITCH PWA

The switch PWA contains the plunger translation position sensor that is one of four position sensors in the system. The switch PWA is located at the side of the mechanism sub-chassis, and connects to the driver PWA.

4.3.7
APP PWA

The APP (air, pressure, and pin) PWA is mounted in the mechanism sub-chassis, and contains the following mechanism subsystem circuitry:

- Proximal and distal air sensors and circuitry
- Proximal and distal pressure sensor amplifiers and excitation
- V2_5 precision voltage reference
- Pin detector optical switch module

The APP PWA is a four layer board with the following: one ground plane, one power plane, and two signal layers. The APP PWA uses SMT components, mounted on both sides of the board. The air sensors and the pin detector module are board mounted.

See ***Table 4-10*** for APP PWA interface connections.

Table 4-10. APP PWA Interface Connections

Connector	Type	Interface
J15	20 pin SMT	Flat flex cable to driver PWA
J11	10 pin SMT	Pressure sensor connector

4.4
REMOTE MOUNTED PERIPHERALS

Remote mounted peripherals include the LCD and barcode reader (BCR) wand.

4.4.1
LCD

The infuser uses a graphic LCD module with a CCFT. The CCFT provides a backlight source for the LCD. The LCD requires a nominal -16 V_{DC} supply for contrast control that is controlled by the CPU. The infuser's graphic display data is shifted out to the LCD by the CPU LCD controller that interfaces directly with the CPU ***(see Section 4.2.1.6)***. The display is configured as a 240 x 240 dot matrix with a viewing angle of approximately 60°.

4.4.2
BARCODE READER WAND

> **Note:** The barcode reader feature will not be present on later versions of the Plum A+3.

The barcode reader wand connects to the BCR port J27 on the peripheral PWA. The BCR wand interfaces through the infuser's optically isolated, TTL logic level, asynchronous interface. The BCR wand is also capable of interfacing at RS-232 levels. The infuser provides an isolated +5 V_{DC} regulator to power the BCR wand. When the LED at the tip of the BCR wand is swiped across a barcode label, the reflected light is scanned and processed. After a successful scan, the data is sent over the communication interface to the CPU.

4.5
MECHANICAL OVERVIEW

The principal mechanical elements of the infuser include the cassette and the mechanism assembly. When a cassette is locked into the operating position and the **[ON/OFF]** switch is pressed, the infuser performs a self test to verify the integrity of the internal systems. The operation of the mechanism assembly moves a plunger, causing a pumping action. A valve motor selects the A or B valve, depending on the command. An additional valve motor alternately opens and closes an inlet valve and outlet valve to control fluid flow through the cassette pumping chamber.

The following sections detail the cassette and the mechanism assembly.

4.5.1
CASSETTE

The cassette ***(see Figure 4-7 and Figure 4-8)*** operates on a fluid displacement principle to volumetrically deliver fluid. See the system operating manual for a description of the major cassette functions.

The pumping cycle begins when the outlet valve is opened and the inlet valve is closed. The plunger extends to deflect the cassette diaphragm and expel fluid. At the end of the pumping stroke, the outlet valve is closed, the inlet opens, the appropriate A or B valve opens, and the plunger retracts to allow fluid to refill the pumping chamber. After the pumping chamber is filled, the inlet and outlet valves are reversed, the A and B valves are closed, and the cycle repeats.

The cassette contains an upper air trap chamber and a pumping chamber. The two chambers are separated by an inlet valve and operate together to detect air. The air trap chamber receives fluid from the intravenous (IV) container through either the A or B valve. The air trap chamber collects air bubbles from the IV line and container to prevent them from entering the pumping chamber and can collect a substantial amount of air.

A proximal air-in-line sensor (bubble detector) is located between the A/B valves and the upper air-trap chamber. The proximal air-in-line sensor detects air entering the upper air-trap chamber and initiates an audible alarm if the predetermined air collection threshold is exceeded. Similarly, a second air-in-line sensor located distal to the pumping chamber initiates an audible alarm if a predetermined amount of air is detected.

The pumping chamber receives fluid from the upper air-trap chamber through an inlet valve. A pressure sensor located in the upper air-trap chamber monitors pressure on the proximal side of the cassette. When the diaphragm covering the pumping chamber is deflected by the plunger, the pumping chamber expels fluid through an outlet valve. A pressure sensor located distal to the pumping chamber monitors pressure on the distal side of the cassette.

A flow regulator is incorporated into the cassette distal end. This flow regulator is used to manually control flow when the cassette is not inserted in the infuser. When the cassette is properly inserted into the infuser and the door is closed, a mechanism opens the flow regulator to allow the infuser to control fluid flow. When the door is opened, the same mechanism closes the flow regulator to disable fluid flow.

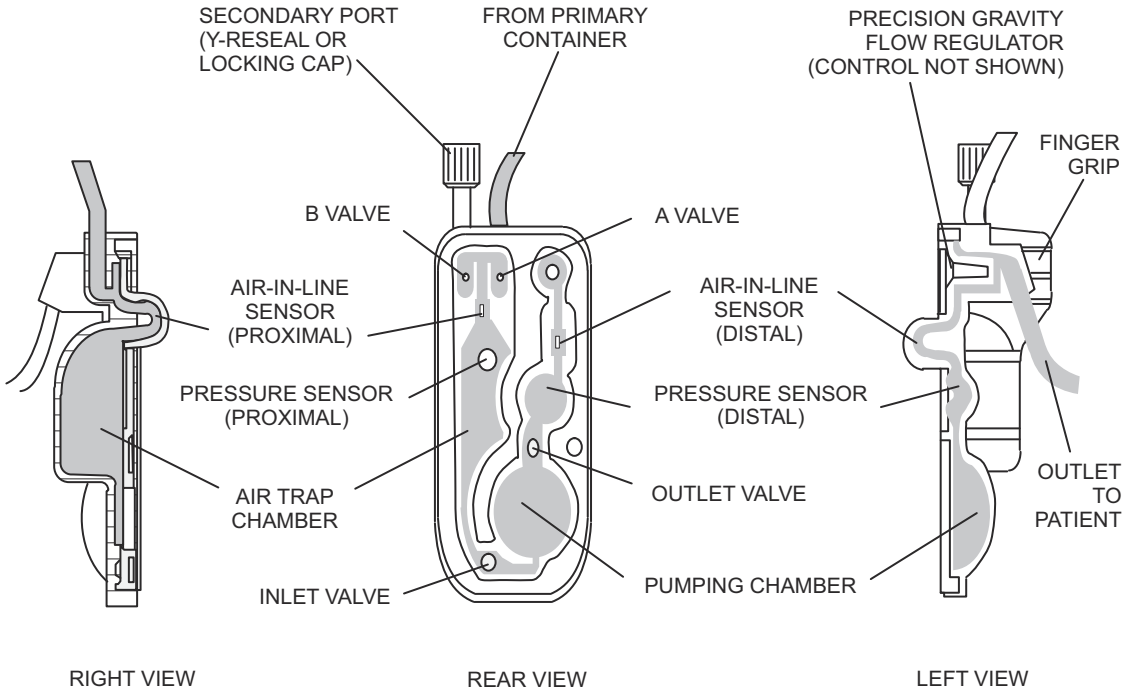

Figure 4-7. Major Elements of the Dual-Channel Cassette

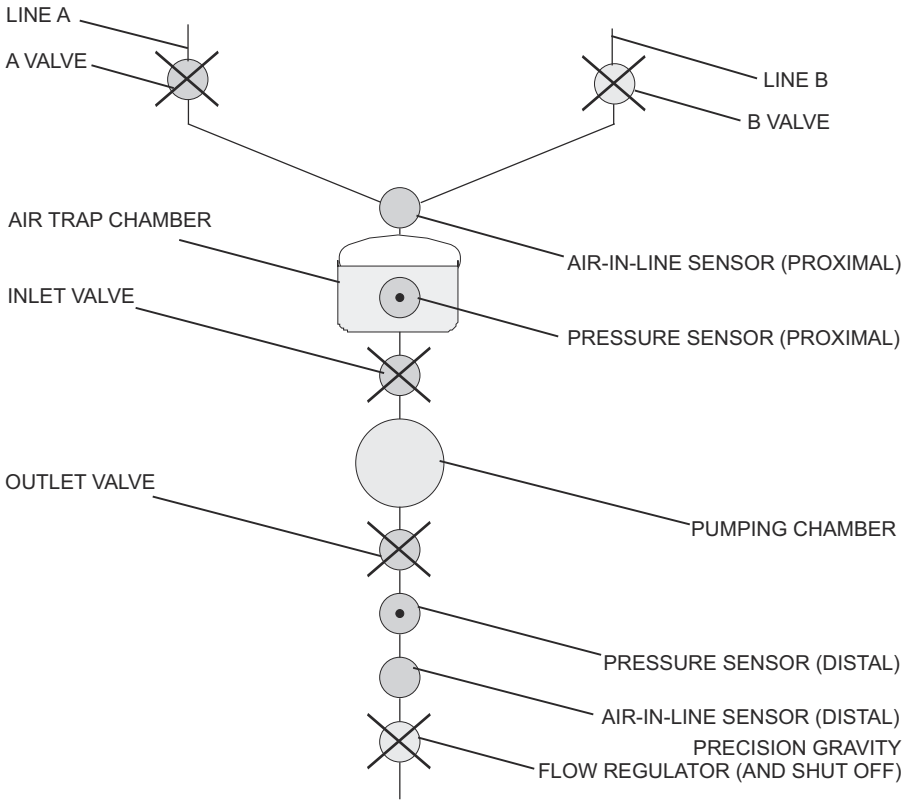

Figure 4-8. Fluid Path in the Cassette

4.5.2
MECHANISM ASSEMBLY

The mechanism assembly is a fully self-contained unit consisting of the motor and valve assemblies, A/B valve subsystem, inlet/outlet valve subsystem, plunger drive subsystem, air bubble (ultrasonic) sensor assemblies, cassette door, and pressure sensor assemblies. The motor and valve assemblies, A/B valve subsystem, inlet/outlet valve subsystem, and plunger drive subsystem are detailed in the following sections.

During infuser operation, the mechanism assembly plunger motor drives a lead screw that is coupled to the plunger. The motor action and lead screw move the plunger forward to cause the delivery of approximately 0.33 mL of fluid per cycle. The plunger motion is synchronized to the valve motors to provide controlled fluid delivery.

See ***Figure 4-9*** for mechanism valve pins and sensor locations.

4.5.2.1
MOTOR AND VALVE ASSEMBLIES

The mechanism assembly pumping action is controlled by three stepper motors. The first stepper motor, in conjunction with an associated valve assembly, activates the A or the B valve of the cassette, depending on the command. The second stepper motor alternately opens and closes the inlet and outlet valve to control fluid delivery through the cassette pumping chamber. A third stepper motor controls plunger movement.

4.5.2.2
A/B VALVE SUBSYSTEM

The A/B valve subsystem includes a motor designed to rotate a cam. When the cam is positioned at top-dead-center (home position), both valves are closed. Clockwise rotation (when viewed from the motor side) from the home position opens the A valve, while the B valve remains closed. Counterclockwise rotation opens the B valve, while the A valve remains closed.

The A/B valve subsystem consists of a stepper motor with attached cam and integral cam flag, A and B rockers and valve pins, and a pin detector assembly. The cam flag passes through an interrupter module as it rotates with the cam. Valve home position is determined by this cam flag/interrupter module combination through predetermined factory calibration data. During operation, if the cam flag passes through the interrupter module at the incorrect time sequence, a motor phase loss is detected. The rocker is the connecting link between the cam and the valve pin.

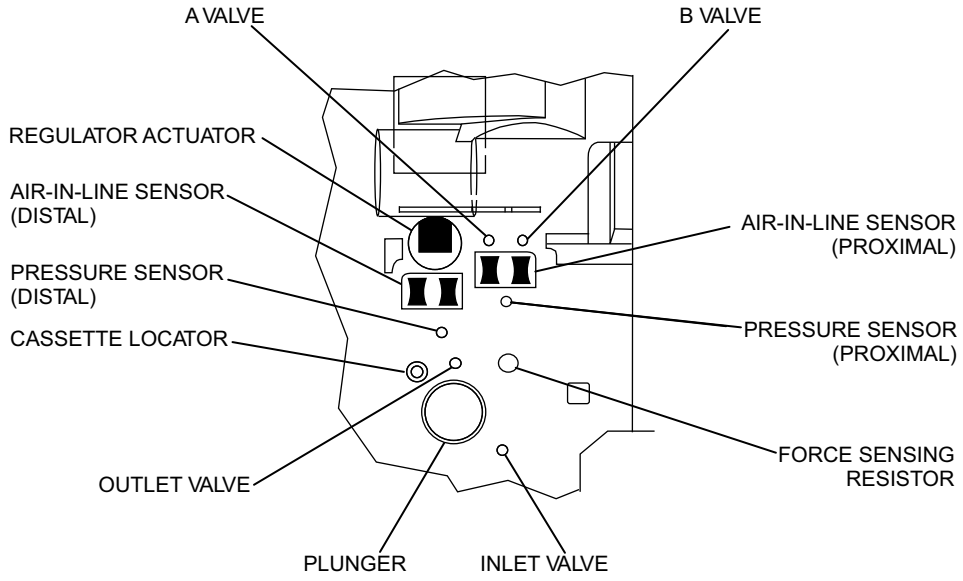

Figure 4-9. Mechanism Valve Pins and Sensor Locations

4.5.2.3
INLET/OUTLET VALVE SUBSYSTEM

The inlet/outlet valve subsystem is similar in function and build to the A/B valve subsystem ***(see Section 4.5.2.2)***.

4.5.2.4
PLUNGER DRIVE SUBSYSTEM

The main components of the plunger drive subsystem are plunger, lead screw and coupler, and stepper motor. When the infuser is turned on, the plunger moves from the retracted, PARK position to the HOME position. The cassette diaphragm is engaged. The stepper motor rotates approximately 1 2/3 revolutions per pump cycle to permit a 0.33 mL fluid displacement every pump cycle. The stepper motor then reverses and the plunger returns to HOME position. This cycle repeats for the duration of fluid administration.

The screw/coupler assembly links the motor and the plunger. This assembly includes a flag that passes through an interrupter module. This screw/coupler, flag/interrupter module combination is used in conjunction with predetermined factory calibration data to determine the plunger position. During operation, if the screw/coupler flag passes through the interrupter module at the incorrect time sequence, a motor phase loss is detected.

Section 5

MAINTENANCE AND SERVICE TESTS

A complete maintenance program promotes infusion system longevity and trouble-free operation. Such a program should include cleaning, Preventive Maintenance, and the Performance Verification Test (PVT).

5.1 CLEANING AND SANITIZING

As a minimum requirement, inspect and clean the infuser after each use. In addition, establish a regular cleaning schedule for the device.

Practice the cleaning and sanitizing guidelines in this section. Follow hospital protocol for establishing the infuser cleaning schedule.

Before cleaning, turn off the infuser and disconnect from AC power.

Clean the exposed surfaces of the infuser with a soft, lint-free cloth moistened with one of the cleaning solutions recommended in ***Table 5-1***, or with a mild solution of soapy water. Remove soap residue with clear water. Use a small, non-abrasive brush to aid in cleaning the cassette door.

WARNING: DISCONNECT THE INFUSER FROM AC POWER PRIOR TO CLEANING THE DEVICE. FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THIS WARNING COULD RESULT IN ELECTRICAL SHOCK.

CAUTION: To avoid mechanical or electronic damage, do not immerse the infuser in fluids or cleaning solutions. Do not spray cleaning solutions toward any openings in the device or directly on the device.

CAUTION: Use only recommended cleaning solutions and follow manufacturers' recommendations regarding dilution. Using cleaning solutions not recommended by Hospira may result in product damage. Do not use compounds containing combinations of isopropyl alcohol and dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride.

CAUTION: Never use sharp objects such as fingernails, paper clips, or needles to clean any part of the infuser. Use only soft cloths or sponges. Do not sterilize by heat, steam, ethylene oxide (ETO), or radiation.

Note: Disinfecting properties of cleaning solutions vary, and not all cleaning solutions are sanitizers. Check product labeling or consult the manufacturer for specific information.

Table 5-1. Cleaning Solutions

Cleaning Solution	Manufacturer	Preparation
Dispatch™ Hospital Cleaner Disinfectant with Bleach	The Clorox Company	Per manufacturer's recommendation
Precise™ Hospital Foam Cleaner Disinfectant	The Clorox Company	Per manufacturer's recommendation
Sani-Cloth™ HB Wipe	Professional Disposables, Inc.	Per manufacturer's recommendation
Sani-Cloth™ Bleach Wipe	Professional Disposables, Inc.	Per manufacturer's recommendation
Sporicidin™	Sporicidin International	Per manufacturer's recommendation
Household Bleach	Various	Per hospital procedures; do not exceed one part bleach in ten parts water

Note: At the time of publication, Hospira recommends only the cleaning solutions in Table 5-1. For updated listings of approved cleaners, visit **www.hospiraparts.com**.

5.2
PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE

The Plum A+3 is three infusers in a single housing. This Preventive Maintenance section describes the inspections and tests that must be performed at least once every 12 months.

The inspections and tests are described for one infuser system. The preventive maintenance process must be performed three times - once for each infuser system. Exceptions to this directive are the labels inspection, AC power cord inspection, enclosure inspection, rubber foot pad inspection, and pole clamp inspection.

Complete the ***Preventive Maintenance Checklist*** in ***Section 5.2.14***.

> **Note:** Perform the Performance Verification Test along with the visual inspections as part of the preventive maintenance process at least once every 12 months.

> **Note:** The distal and proximal pressure pins must be inspected at least once every 12 months **and** each time the infuser is serviced.

> **Note:** The sealed, lead-acid batteries must be replaced at least once every 12 months.

Perform the preventive maintenance inspections and tests in the following sequence:

1. ***Section 5.2.1, Labels Inspection***
2. ***Section 5.2.2, AC Power Cord, Retainer, and Velcro Strap Inspection***
3. ***Section 5.2.3, Front Enclosure and Rear Enclosure Inspection***
4. ***Section 5.2.4, Door Lever Assembly, Door Roller, Door Inspection, and Test***
5. ***Section 5.2.5, Fluid Shield Inspection***
6. ***Section 5.2.6, Distal Pressure Pin Inspection***
7. ***Section 5.2.7, Proximal Pressure Pin Inspection***
8. ***Section 5.2.8, Rubber Foot Pad Inspection***
9. ***Section 5.2.9, Pole Clamp Inspection and Test***
10. ***Section 5.2.10, Battery Inspection and Replacement***
11. ***Section 5.2.11, Keypad Inspection***
12. ***Section 5.2.12, Display and Indicators Inspection***
13. ***Section 5.2.13, Keypad Lockout Switch Inspection***
14. ***Section 5.2.14, Preventive Maintenance Checklist***

5.2.1
LABELS INSPECTION

Visually inspect the infuser labels at least once every 12 months.

To inspect the labels, see ***Figure 5-1***, and proceed as follows:

1. Place the infuser on a flat, stable surface.
2. Confirm that the following labels are present:

- Top Note Label
- Clamp Warning Label
- Pole Clamp Label
- Rear Caution Label
- Service Revision Level Label
- Product ID Label
- Caution Label
- Operating Instructions Label (2)
- Switchport Description Label
- Switchport Label
- MAC Address Label (Wireless) (2)
- Battery Label (3x)
- Logo Label (3x)
- Close Lever w/ Arrow Label (3x)
- Close Lever Label (3x)

3. Inspect the labels for legibility and peeling. To replace a label, ***contact Hospira***.

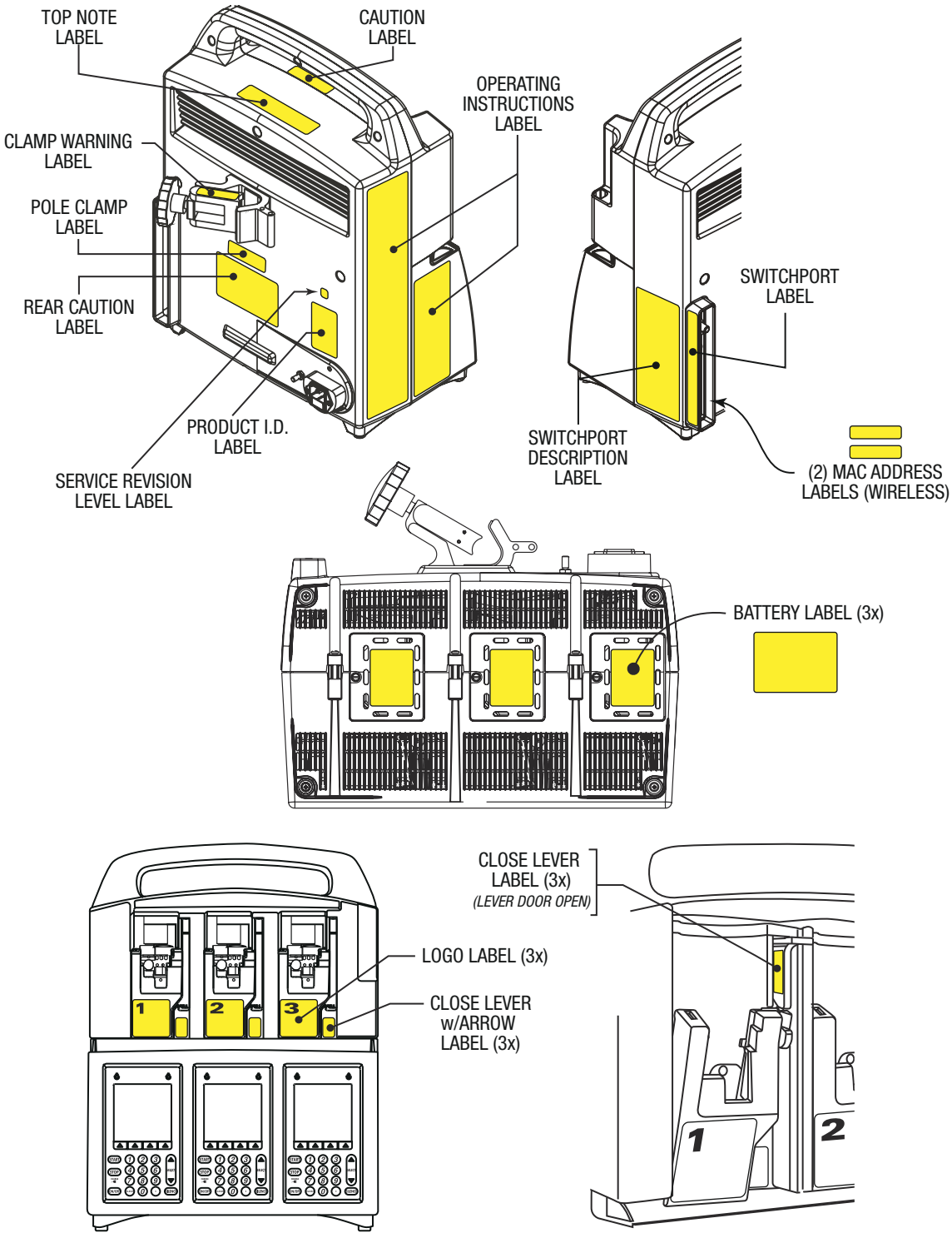

Figure 5-1. Infuser Labels

5.2.2
AC POWER CORD, RETAINER, AND VELCRO STRAP INSPECTION

Inspect the power cord, retainer, and Velcro strap at least once every 12 months.

The recommended tool for this inspection is a #2 Phillips screwdriver.

To inspect the power cord and retainer, see ***Figure 5-2***, and proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screw that holds the power cord retainer in place. Replace the screw if it is missing.
3. Rotate the retainer counterclockwise until it stops, then pull the retainer from the rear enclosure.
4. Inspect the retainer for cracks, breaks, or missing parts. If any damage is found, replace the retainer.
5. Remove the power cord from the power receptacle.
6. Inspect both ends of the power cord for any signs of electrical arcing, burn marks, or heat scorching or melting. If any damage is observed, replace the power cord.
7. Inspect the plug end of the power cord for bent blades or a bent or missing ground pin. If any damage is observed, replace the power cord.
8. Inspect the Velcro strap for damage. Replace the strap if any damage is observed.
9. When inspections are completed, reassemble the power cord to the infuser as described in *Section 7.2.5*.
10. Connect the infuser to AC power and confirm the AC indicator is lit.

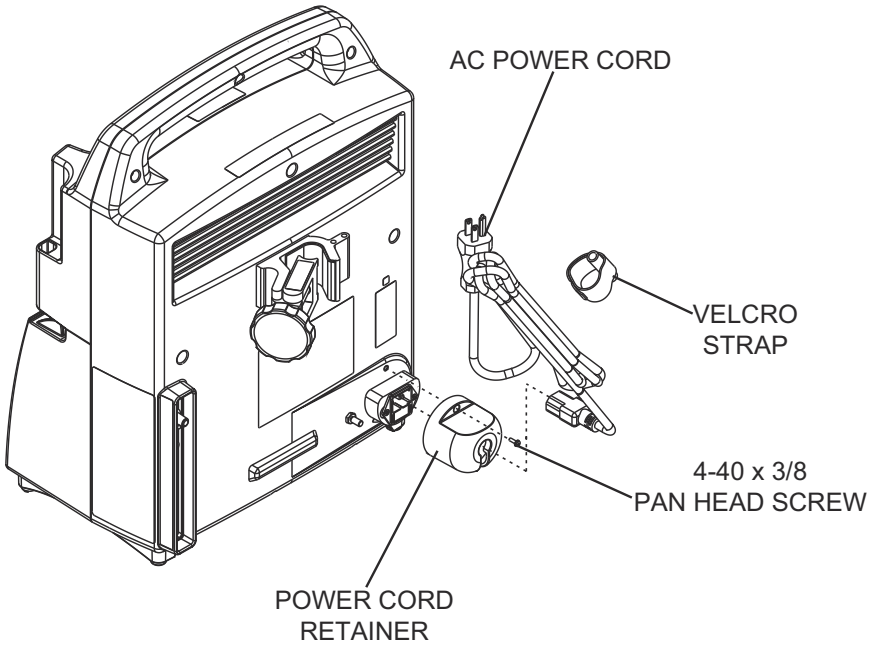

Figure 5-2. Power Cord, Retainer, and Velcro Strap

5.2.3
FRONT ENCLOSURE AND REAR ENCLOSURE INSPECTION

Visually inspect the front enclosures and rear enclosure at least once every 12 months.

To inspect the front and rear enclosures, see ***Figure 5-3***, and proceed as follows:

1. Place the infuser on a flat, stable surface.
2. Inspect the front and rear enclosures for cracks, chips, and gouges. If an enclosure is cracked, or has a significant chip or gouge, replace the damaged part *(**see Section 7.2.6** and **Section 7.2.12**)*.
3. Inspect the enclosures for stains and discolorations. If the stain or discoloration is significant, replace the damaged part.
4. Inspect the rear enclosure for the presence and tightness of the assembly screws. Tighten any loose screws and replace any missing screws *(**see Figure 5-3**)*.

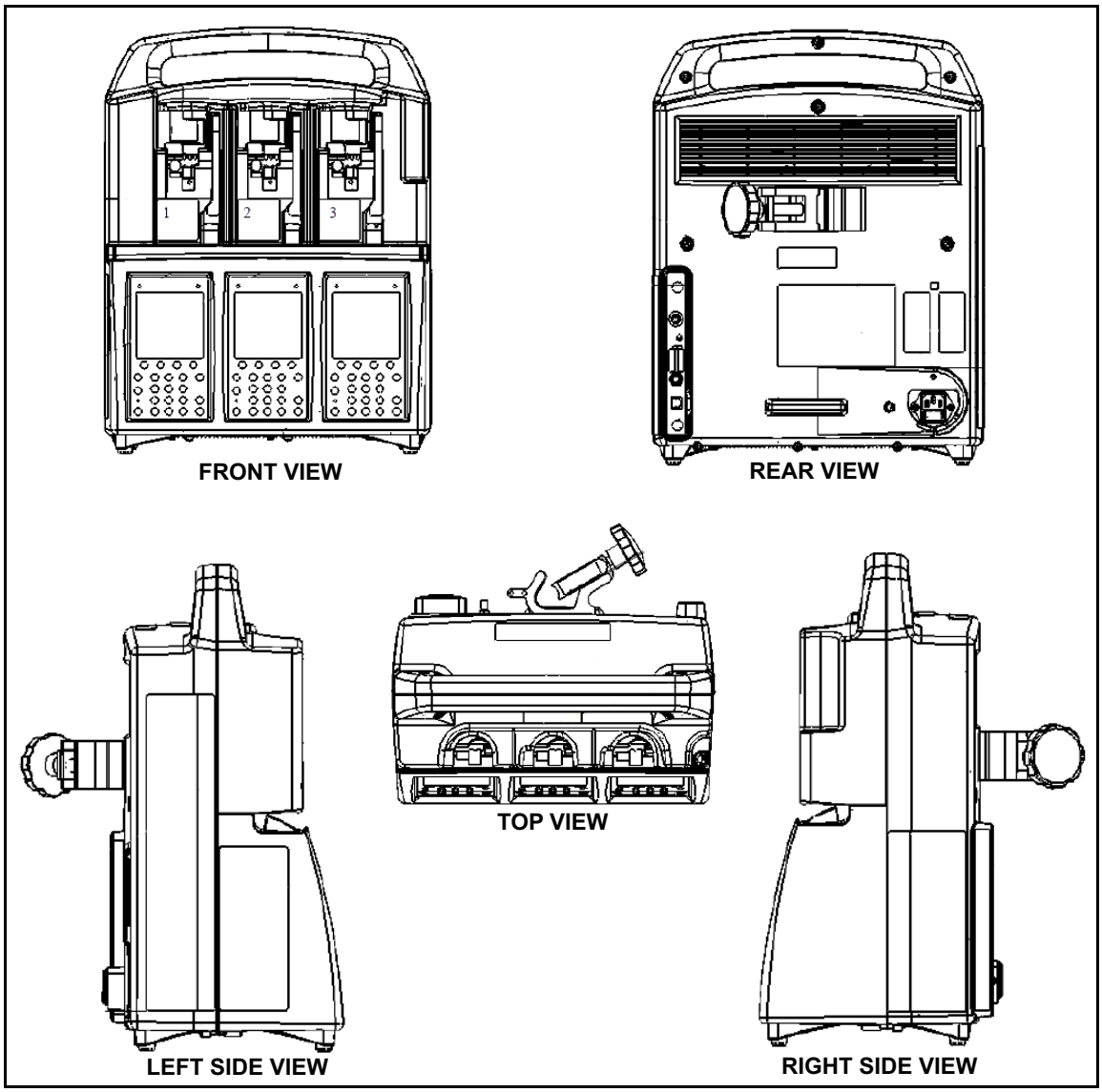

Figure 5-3. Enclosure Views

5.2.4
DOOR LEVER ASSEMBLY, DOOR ROLLER, DOOR INSPECTION, AND TEST

Inspect and test each door lever, door roller, and door at least once every 12 months.

To inspect and test each door lever and door, proceed as follows:

1. Inspect the door lever for cracks and damage. Replace the door lever if it is damaged ***(see Section 7.2.14.11)***.
2. Move the door lever to the OPEN position. Confirm that the door opens smoothly. If the door does not open smoothly, check for debris or dried fluid buildup. Clean the mechanism as described in *Section 5.1*.
3. Move the door lever to the CLOSED position. Confirm smooth operation as described in Step 2.
4. Inspect the cassette door for cracks and chips. Replace the door if it is damaged ***(see Section 7.2.14.10)***.
5. Repeat Steps 1 through 4 for the remaining infusers.

To inspect and test the door roller, see ***Figure 5-4***, and proceed as follows:

1. Open the cassette door.
2. Push the door release tab to the right to unlatch the door.
3. Verify that the retaining ring that secures the roller wheel to the pin is seated properly and the pin is not bent.
4. Ensure the door roller spins smoothly with a finger touch. If the roller does not spin smoothly, replace the door as described in ***Section 7.2.14.10***.
5. Repeat Steps 1 through 3 for the remaining infusers.

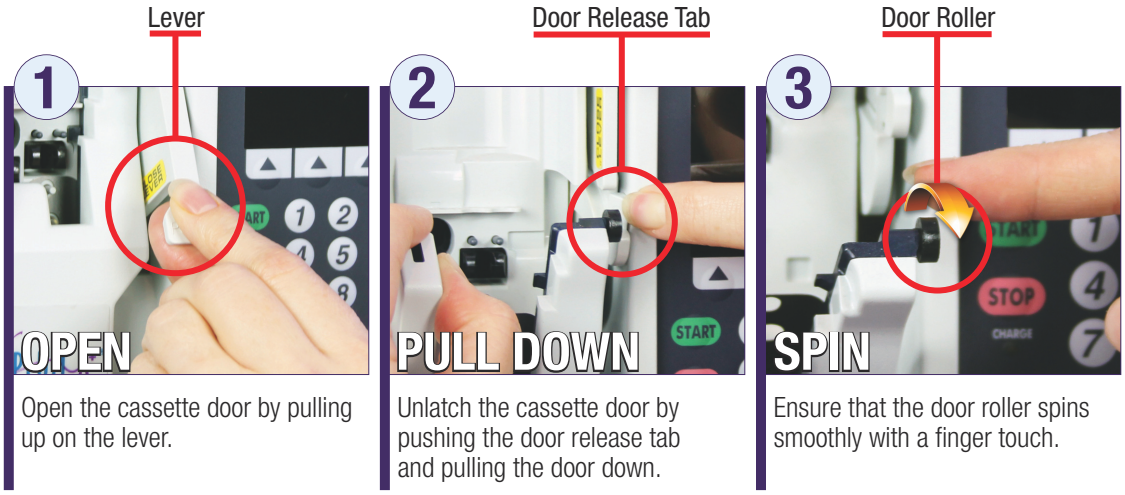

Figure 5-4. Door Roller Inspection

5.2.5
FLUID SHIELD INSPECTION

Visually inspect the Plum A+3 fluid shields at least once every 12 months.

Equipment required for the fluid shield inspection is a 0.025 inch (0.65 mm) feeler gauge (plastic or metal),

To inspect each fluid shield, see ***Figure 5-5***, ***Figure 5-6***, and ***Figure 5-7***, and proceed as follows:

1. Place the infuser on a flat, stable surface.
2. Press the door release tab to the right and open the cassette door all the way so that it lays flat ***(see Figure 5-5)***.
3. Attempt to insert the feeler gauge (held perpendicular to the fluid shield) into both gaps between the mechanism assembly and the fluid shield ***(see Figure 5-6)***.
   - If you are not able to insert the feeler gauge into the gaps between the mechanism assembly and the fluid shield, the fluid shield is in an acceptable condition.
   - If you are able to insert the gauge into the gaps between the mechanism assembly and the fluid shield, the fluid shield must be cleaned or replaced. See ***Section 7.2.14.10*** for instructions.
4. Inspect the sensor and valve pins for damage and built-up contamination around each pin ***(see Figure 5-7)***. If any valve pins are broken or chipped, ***contact Hospira*** for repair. If there is accumulation of dried fluids around any pins, clean the area around the pin following the guidelines of *Section 5.1*.
5. Inspect the cassette presence detector boot for damage ***(see Figure 5-7)***. If the boot is torn, cracked, or missing, ***contact Hospira*** for repair.
6. Repeat Steps 2 through 5 for the remaining infusers.

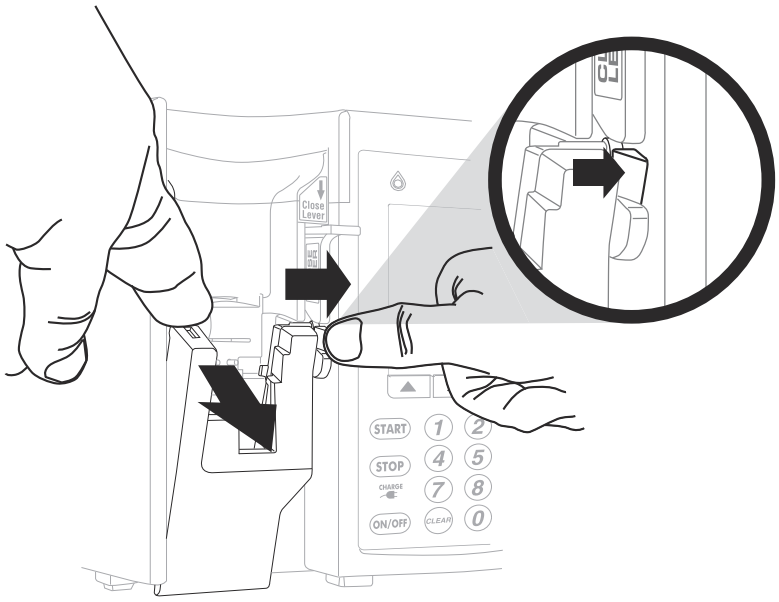

Figure 5-5. Releasing the Cassette Door

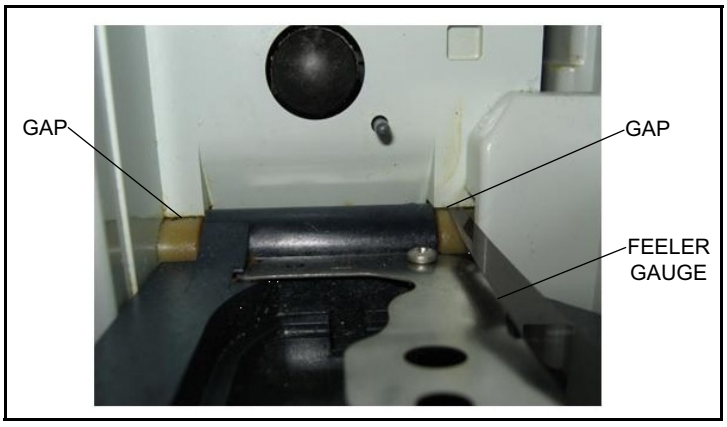

Figure 5-6. Inspecting the Fluid Shield with Feeler Gauge

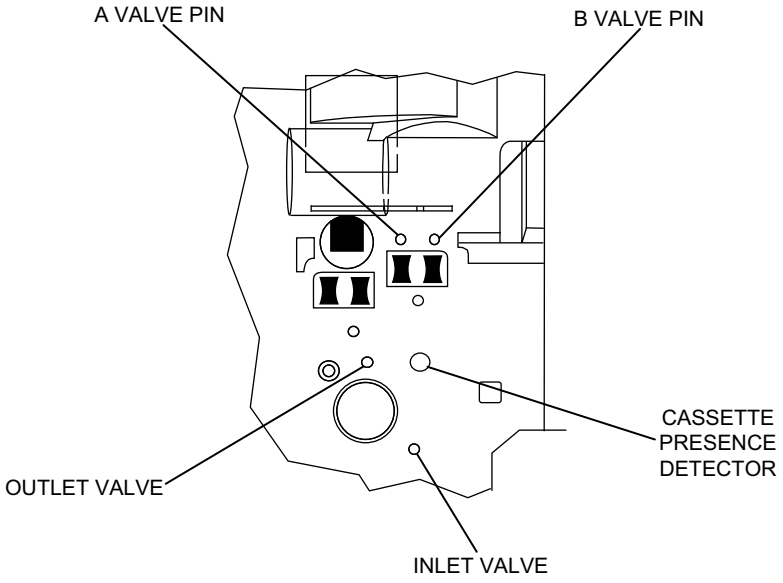

Figure 5-7. Mechanism Valve Pins and Cassette Presence Detector

5.2.6
DISTAL PRESSURE PIN INSPECTION

Visually inspect the distal pressure pins at least once every 12 months, **and** each time the infuser is serviced.

Note: The distal pressure pin is the black pin *(see Figure 5-8)*.

To inspect the distal pressure pin, proceed as follows:

1. Place the infuser on a flat, stable surface.
2. Release the door so that it lays flat. Press the door release tab to the right and open the cassette door all the way *(see Figure 5-5)*.
3. Inspect the distal pressure pin to determine that it is not damaged or broken.
4. To replace the pin if it is damaged or broken, ***contact Hospira***.
5. Repeat Steps 2 through 4 for the remaining infusers.

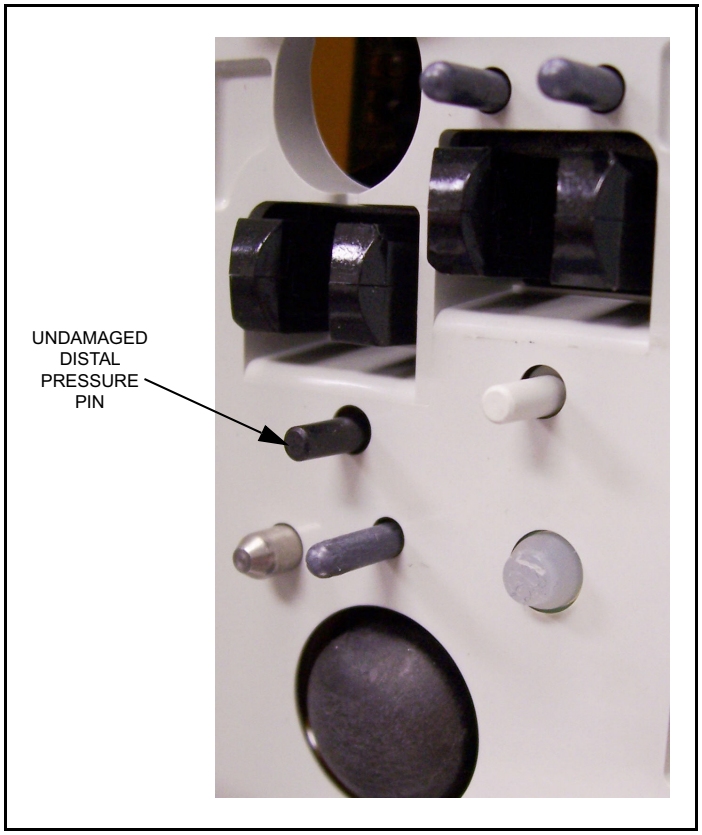

Figure 5-8. Distal Pressure Pin

5.2.7
PROXIMAL PRESSURE PIN INSPECTION

Visually inspect the proximal pressure pins at least once every 12 months **and** each time the infuser is serviced.

Note: The proximal pressure pin is the white pin ***(see Figure 5-9)***.

To inspect the proximal pressure pin, proceed as follows:

1. Place the infuser on a flat, stable surface.
2. Release the door so that it lays flat. Press the door release tab to the right and open the cassette door all the way ***(see Figure 5-5)***.
3. Inspect the pin to determine that it is not damaged or broken.
4. To replace the pin if it is damaged or broken, ***contact Hospira***.
5. Repeat Steps 2 through 4 for the remaining infusers.

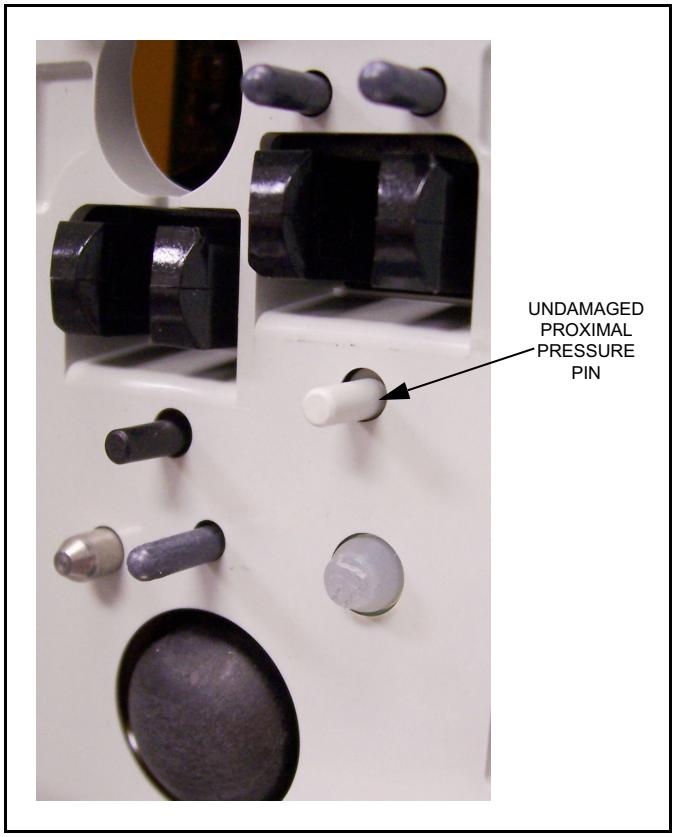

Figure 5-9. Proximal Pressure Pin

5.2.8
RUBBER FOOT PAD INSPECTION

Perform a visual inspection of the rubber foot pads at least once every 12 months.

The recommended tool for this inspection is a #2 Phillips screwdriver.

To inspect the rubber foot pads, see ***Figure 5-10***, and proceed as follows:

1. Rotate the infuser to access the bottom as shown in ***Figure 5-10***.
2. Inspect for missing, loose, or damaged rubber foot pads. Replace foot pads as described in ***Section 7.2.3***.

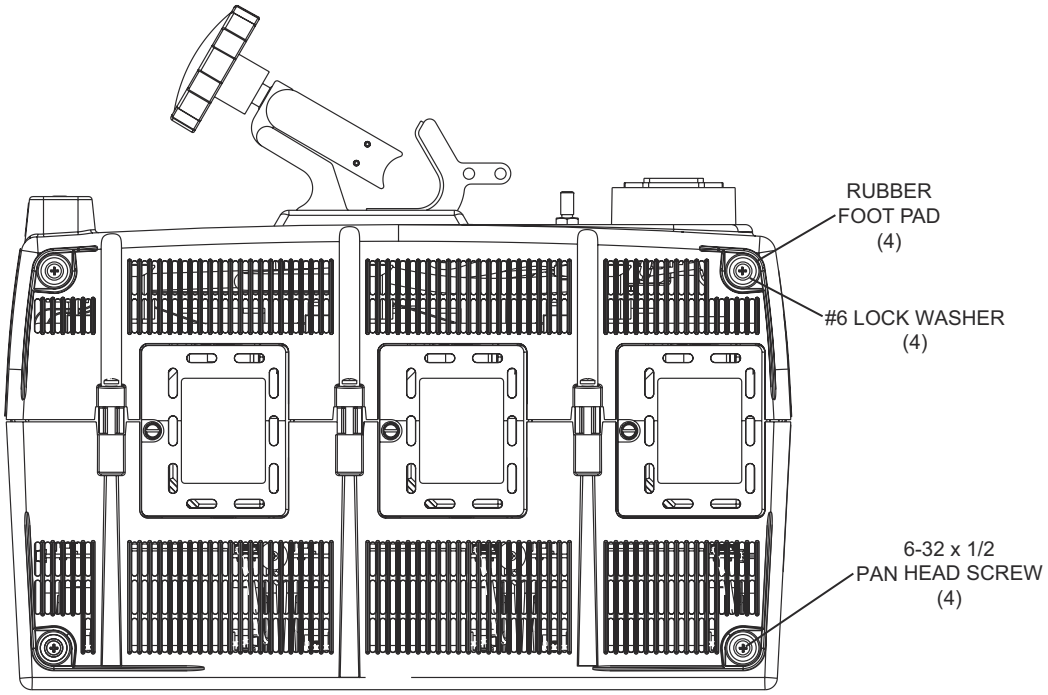

Figure 5-10. Rubber Foot Pads

5.2.9
POLE CLAMP INSPECTION AND TEST

Visually inspect and test the pole clamp at least once every 12 months.

To inspect the pole clamp, see ***Figure 5-11***, and proceed as follows:

1. Place the infuser on a flat, stable surface.
2. Confirm that the pole clamp assembly is securely attached to the rear of the enclosure. Tighten the assembly if it is loose ***(see Section 7.2.12.1)***.
3. Confirm that the rubber pad is present on the inside surface of the pole clamp assembly. If the pad is missing, replace the assembly ***(see Section 7.2.12.1)***.
4. Tighten and loosen the threaded pole clamp shaft so that it moves through the entire length of the threads. Confirm that the shaft moves smoothly and does not bind along its length. Replace the pole clamp assembly if it binds or is difficult to tighten.

Note: The A+3 infuser utilizes a heavy duty clamp that has a slide which is driven by the lead screw to clamp the pole.

5. Mount the infuser on a Hospira-approved IV pole and fully tighten the clamp. Ensure that the infuser is held firmly and does not slide on the IV pole. If the clamp does not hold the infuser securely, replace the pole clamp assembly *(see Section 7.2.12.1)*.

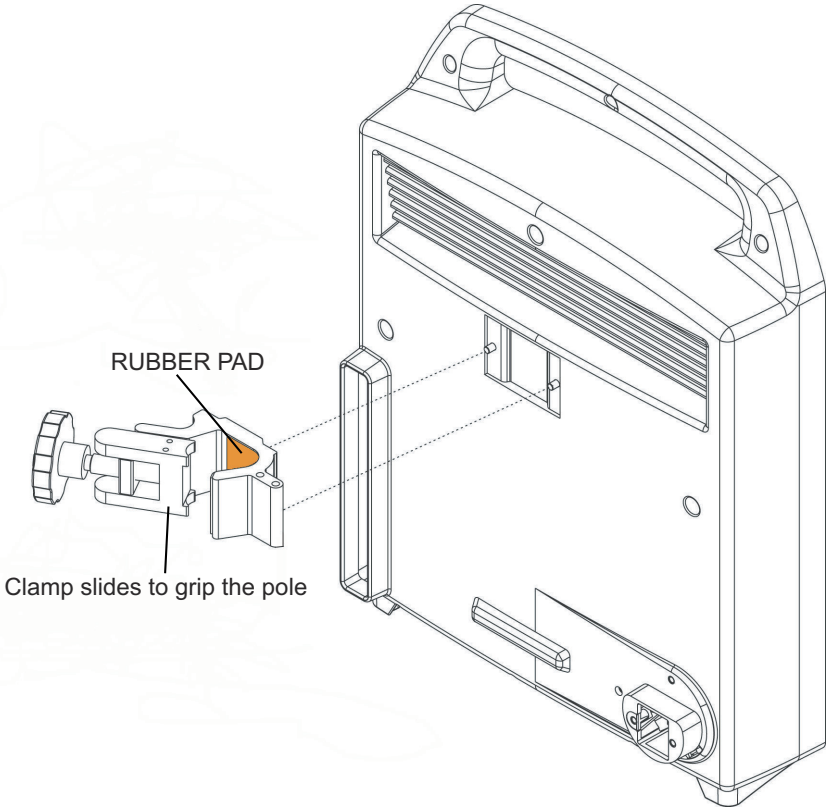

Figure 5-11. Pole Clamp Assembly

5.2.10
BATTERY INSPECTION AND REPLACEMENT

Note: Each sealed, lead-acid battery **must** be replaced at least once every 12 months.

The recommended tool for this procedure is a medium size flat blade screwdriver.

To inspect and replace each battery, see *Figure 5-12* and *Figure 5-13*, and proceed as follows.

1. Turn off the infuser and disconnect the device from AC power. The **Charge/Line** indicator LED on the keypad will turn off.

Note: Wait five minutes for the microprocessor to save data and complete the turn off sequence before unplugging the battery.

2. Place the infuser on its side. Using the flat blade screwdriver, remove the screw that attaches the battery door to the infuser, and remove the door.

3. Carefully pull the battery and wire harness assembly out of the enclosure and disconnect it from the infuser's internal wiring at the inline connector.
4. Inspect the battery compartment for any debris. If debris is present, wipe or brush the debris out of the compartment.
5. Inspect the battery door and replace, if damaged or cracked.
6. Inspect the battery door pad on the battery door to ensure the pad is attached and is not damaged. If the pad is damaged, replace either the pad or the complete battery door assembly.
7. Connect the replacement battery and wire harness assembly to the infuser's internal wiring harness at the inline connector. The inline connector is keyed so that the cables cannot be incorrectly connected.

Note: Use only Hospira-approved replacement batteries.

8. Carefully insert the battery and wire harness assembly into its compartment with the terminals facing upward.
9. Reinstall the battery door using the screw that was removed in Step 2.
10. Repeat Steps 2 through 9 for the remaining batteries.
11. Return the infuser to its upright position and connect the device to AC power. Verify that the **Charge/Line** indicator LED on the keypad is lit.
12. Access the **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen *(see Section 1.8)*. If the **[CHANGE BATTERY]** option is available, press the **[CHANGE BATTERY]** softkey.

Note: The infuser does not provide a confirmation message when the **[CHANGE BATTERY]** softkey is pressed.

13. Verify that the battery charge level indicator on the LCD display shows at least one, but not more than three white bars. If the indicator shows more than three bars, press the **[CHANGE BATTERY]** softkey again. If the indicator still shows more than three bars or shows zero bars, repeat the steps in this section.
14. Press **[ON/OFF]** to turn off the infuser.
15. Repeat Steps 12 through 14 for the remaining infusers.

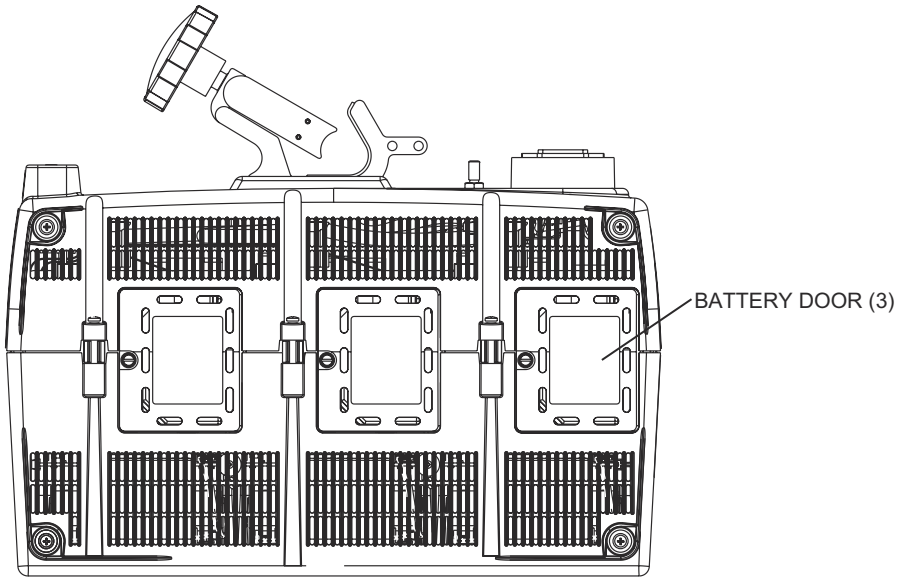

Figure 5-12. Battery Doors

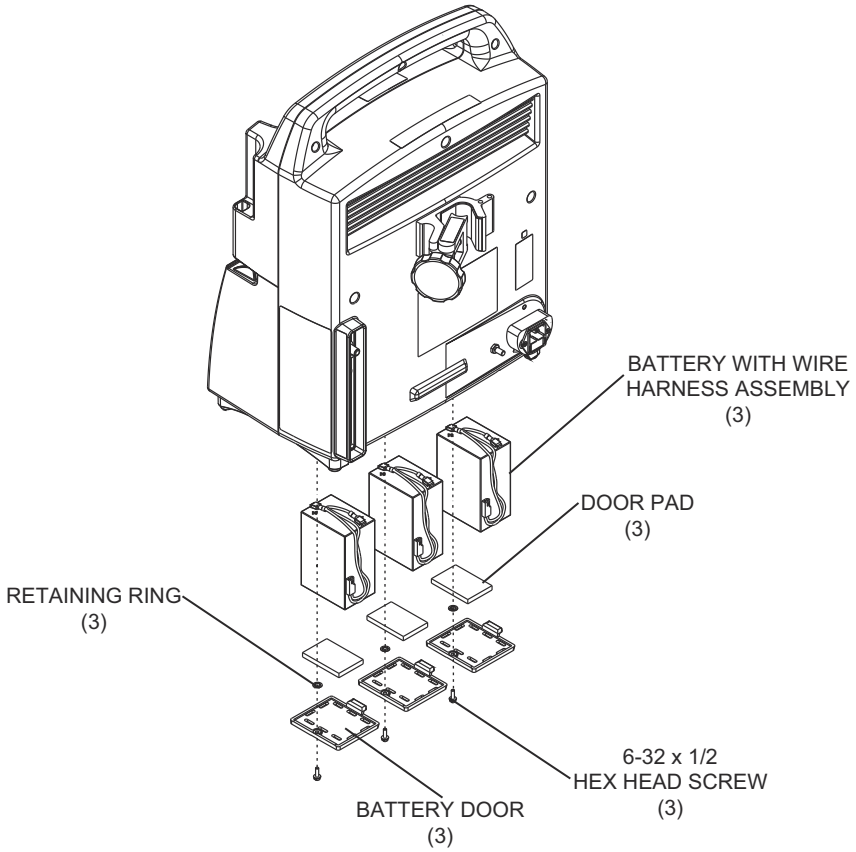

Figure 5-13. Removing the Batteries

5.2.11
KEYPAD INSPECTION

Visually inspect the keypads at least once every 12 months.

To inspect each keypad, see ***Figure 5-14***, and proceed as follows:

1. Place the infuser on a flat, stable surface.
2. Inspect each keypad for tears, cracks, or edges lifting away from the infuser. If damage is observed, replace the keypad *(see Section 7.2.14.2)*.
3. Inspect each keypad for worn or illegible numbers or letters. If letters or numbers are not readable, replace the keypad.
4. Inspect the keypad domes by pressing each number, word, and symbol to confirm that the domes have mechanical strength and provide tactile feedback. If any domes are weak or fatigued, replace the keypad.
5. Confirm that the green **[START]** button, red **[STOP]** button, and yellow **[ON/OFF]** button have retained their color. If any of the buttons have faded or worn color, replace the keypad.
6. Repeat Steps 2 through 5 for the remaining infusers.

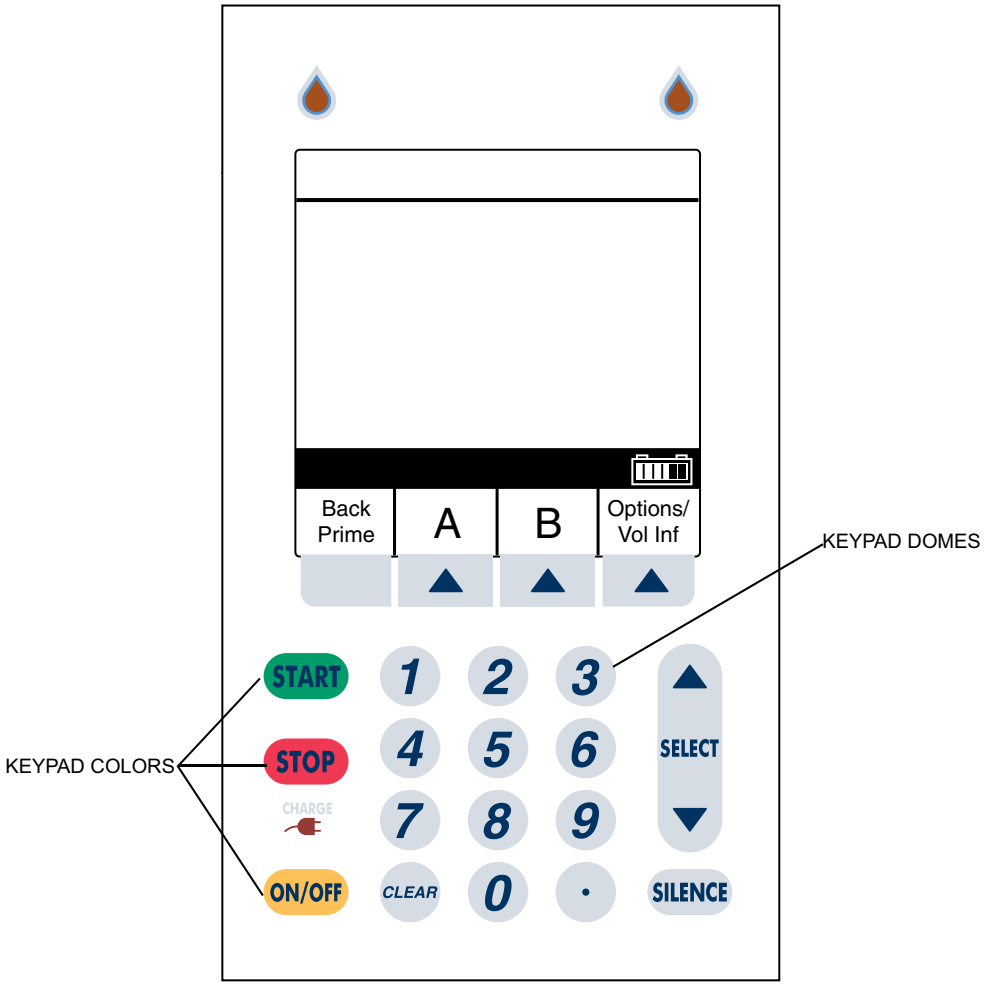

Figure 5-14. Keypad

5.2.12
DISPLAY AND INDICATORS INSPECTION

Visually inspect the displays and indicators at least once every 12 months.

To inspect each display and its indicators, see ***Figure 5-15***, and proceed as follows:

1. Place the infuser on a flat, stable surface.
2. Connect the power cord to the mains supply, and confirm that the **CHARGE** LED is lit.
3. Rotate the infuser so that the rear of the device is facing to the front.
4. Confirm that the keypad lockout switch is in the **OFF** (down) position.
5. Rotate the infuser back to its original position so that the displays are facing forward.
6. Press the **[ON/OFF]** key to power on the infuser, and observe the infuser as it performs its self test.
7. Confirm that the two line flow LEDs flash, and that there are two audible sounds - one at the beginning of the self test and one at the end of the self test.
8. If the audible sounds do not occur, replace the piezo alarm assembly *(see Section 7.2.14.7)*.
9. Observe the display area. Confirm that each display is clear and readable.
10. If any of the LEDs are not operating, replace the keypad *(see Section 7.2.14.2)*.
11. If a display is not clear or pixels appear to be damaged, replace the display *(see Section 7.2.14.3)*.
12. Repeat Steps 6 through 11 for the remaining infusers.

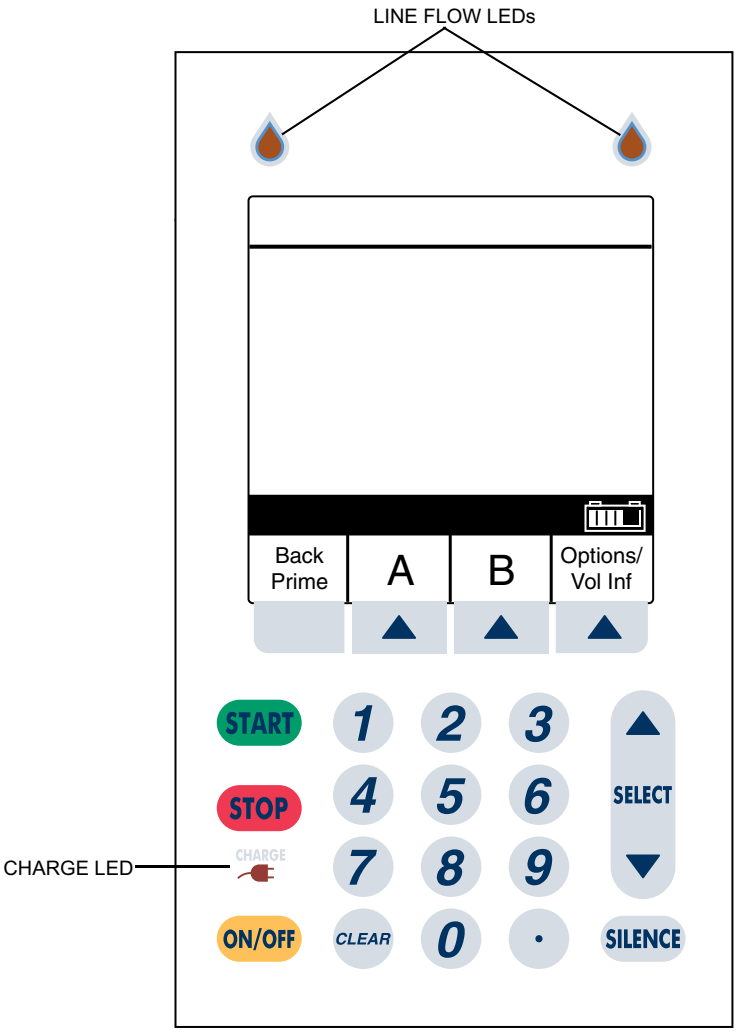

Figure 5-15. Display and Indicators

5.2.13
KEYPAD LOCKOUT SWITCH INSPECTION

Inspect the keypad lockout switch at least once every 12 months. The keypad lockout switch is located on the CE module on the rear of the infuser.

To inspect the keypad lockout switch, see ***Figure 5-16***, and proceed as follows:

1. Inspect for the presence of the keypad lockout switch and ensure the switch is not broken.
2. Inspect for a loose or dislodged switch. If the switch is loose or not in place, replace the CE module or ***contact Hospira***.

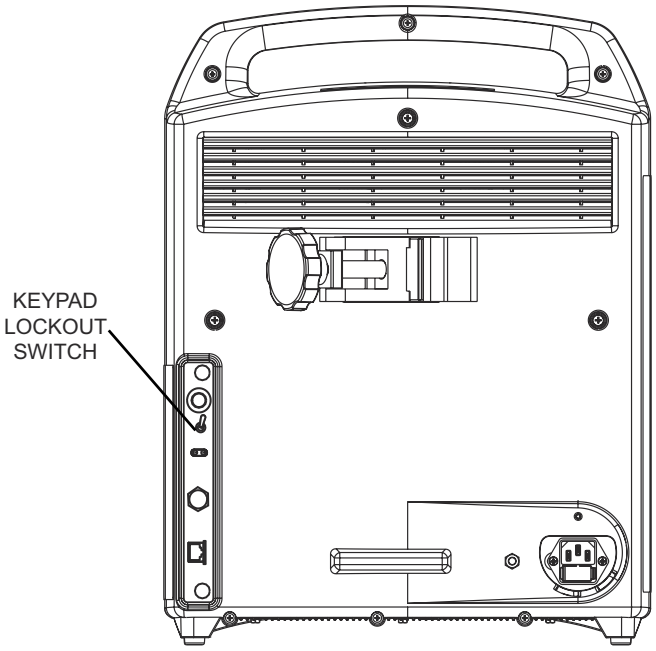

Figure 5-16. Keypad Lockout Switch

5.2.14
PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE CHECKLIST

Note: The Preventive Maintenance process must be performed at least once every 12 months to ensure proper performance of the Plum infuser.

- Circle **PASS** or **FAIL** in the respective box after each inspection or test is performed.
- Enter the device model and serial number in the space provided.
- Sign and date this form in the space provided.

Hospira	Plum A+3 Infusion System **Preventive Maintenance Checklist**	Line 1		Line 2		Line 3	
Item		**Inspection**	**Test**	**Inspection**	**Test**	**Inspection**	**Test**
Labels Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**					
AC Power Cord, Retainer, and Velcro Strap Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**					
Front Enclosure and Rear Enclosure Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**					
Door Lever Assembly, Door Roller, Door Inspection, and Test		**PASS / FAIL**	**PASS / FAIL**	**PASS / FAIL**	**PASS / FAIL**	**PASS / FAIL**	**PASS / FAIL**
Fluid Shield Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**	
Distal Pressure Pin Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**	
Proximal Pressure Pin Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**	
Rubber Foot Pad Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**					
Pole Clamp Inspection and Test		**PASS / FAIL**	**PASS / FAIL**				
Battery Inspection and Replacement ***(indicate replacement below)***		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**	
Keypad Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**	
Display and Indicators Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**	
Keypad Lockout Switch Inspection		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**	
Self Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Cassette Alarm Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Unrestricted Flow Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Display Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Keypad Verification/Functional Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Alarm Loudness Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Keypad Lockout Switch Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Proximal Occlusion Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Proximal Air-in-Line Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Distal Air-in-Line Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Distal Occlusion Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Delivery Accuracy Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Nurse Call Test			**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**		**PASS / FAIL**
Electrical Safety Test	***(perform after testing all three channels)***						**PASS / FAIL**
	BATTERY REPLACEMENT	***Replaced?*** →	**Yes / No**	***Replaced?*** →	**Yes / No**	***Replaced?*** →	**Yes / No**
Model:	**S/N:**	**Signature:**			**Date:**		

5.3
PERFORMANCE VERIFICATION TEST

The Performance Verification Test (PVT) consists of the tests described in this Section.

Use the PVT for the following:

- **Preventive maintenance** – Perform the PVT at least once every 12 months as part of Preventive Maintenance, which also includes the visual inspections in ***Section 5.2***. This ensures that the infusion system is operating properly. If an infuser fails any part of the test, troubleshoot using the instructions in ***Section 6***.
- **Troubleshooting** – For diagnostic purposes during troubleshooting, perform the PVT as directed in ***Section 6***.
- **Performance verification** – Before placing an infuser back in service after repair, perform the PVT as directed in ***Section 7***.

WARNING: A PATIENT SHOULD NEVER BE CONNECTED TO THE INFUSER DURING DEVICE TESTING.

For preventive maintenance and performance verification, the following sequence is suggested. The Electrical Safety Test, which tests properties of the common enclosure, is performed once. All other tests in the PVT must be performed on each pumping unit, to ensure that all three devices are operating correctly.

When necessary, individual tests may be performed out of sequence.

1. ***Section 5.3.3, Self Test***
2. ***Section 5.3.4, Cassette Alarm Test***
3. ***Section 5.3.5, Unrestricted Flow Test***
4. ***Section 5.3.6, Display Test***
5. ***Section 5.3.7, Keypad Verification/Functional Test***
6. ***Section 5.3.8, Alarm Loudness Test***
7. ***Section 5.3.9, Keypad Lockout Switch Test***
8. ***Section 5.3.10, Proximal Occlusion Test***
9. ***Section 5.3.11, Proximal Air-In-Line Test***
10. ***Section 5.3.12, Distal Air-In-Line Test***
11. ***Section 5.3.13, Distal Occlusion Test***
12. ***Section 5.3.14, Delivery Accuracy Test***
13. ***Section 5.3.15, Nurse Call Test***
14. ***Section 5.3.16, Electrical Safety Test***
15. ***Section 5.3.17, End of the PVT***

5.3.1
PVT EQUIPMENT LIST

To complete all the performance verification tests, the following equipment and materials, or equivalents, are required:

- Two IV Bags containing sterile or tap water
- IV pole or IV stand
- Primary IV PlumSet with Clave port (List Number 12538-28, or equivalent) or Primary IV PlumSet with capped port (List Number 14679-28, or equivalent)
- Secondary IV Set (List Number 12182-65, or equivalent)
- Three Run-in Cassettes (List Number ORD45-04-01)
- Collection container (any type, to catch fluid from the distal line)
- 18-Gauge Blunt Cannula (List Number 11302-01, or equivalent)
- Graduated Cylinder, 25 mL, with 0.2 mL graduations (Class A, any brand)
- Nurse Call Test Cable (Part Number 561-88416-001)
- Three-Way Stopcock, latex-free (List Number 03233-01, or equivalent)
- Digital Pressure Meter (DPM), 0 to 50 psi (Fluke™ Biomedical DPM3, or equivalent)
- Safety Analyzer (Fluke Biomedical LT544DLite, or equivalent)
- Digital Multimeter (DMM) (Fluke 187, or equivalent)
- X-Acto knife (or equivalent)
- Permanent marker (any brand)

Disposable equipment used during testing should be replaced on the following schedule:

- Primary IV PlumSets must be destroyed and discarded at the end of each business day.
- Run-in cassettes and secondary IV sets must be destroyed and discarded quarterly, unless there are signs of leakage, wear, or damage. Run-in cassettes and secondary IV sets should be labeled and dated as appropriate prior to use.

5.3.2
TEST SETUPS

The following sections describe the test setups required to complete the PVT, including a single ***Basic Test Setup*** that can be used for most tests in the PVT, a ***Proximal Air-in-Line Test Setup*** that is used only for the Proximal Air-in-Line test, a ***Distal Air-in-Line Test Setup*** that is used only for the Distal Air-in-Line test, and a ***Distal Occlusion Test Setup***, which is a modification of the Basic test setup.

5.3.2.1

BASIC TEST SETUP

The Basic test setup consists of primed primary and secondary lines attached to fluid bags. The cassette is inserted into the infusion unit being tested and the distal (patient) end of the tubing is placed in a collection container. The Basic test setup is shown in ***Figure 5-17***, with the cassette installed to test infusion unit number 1.

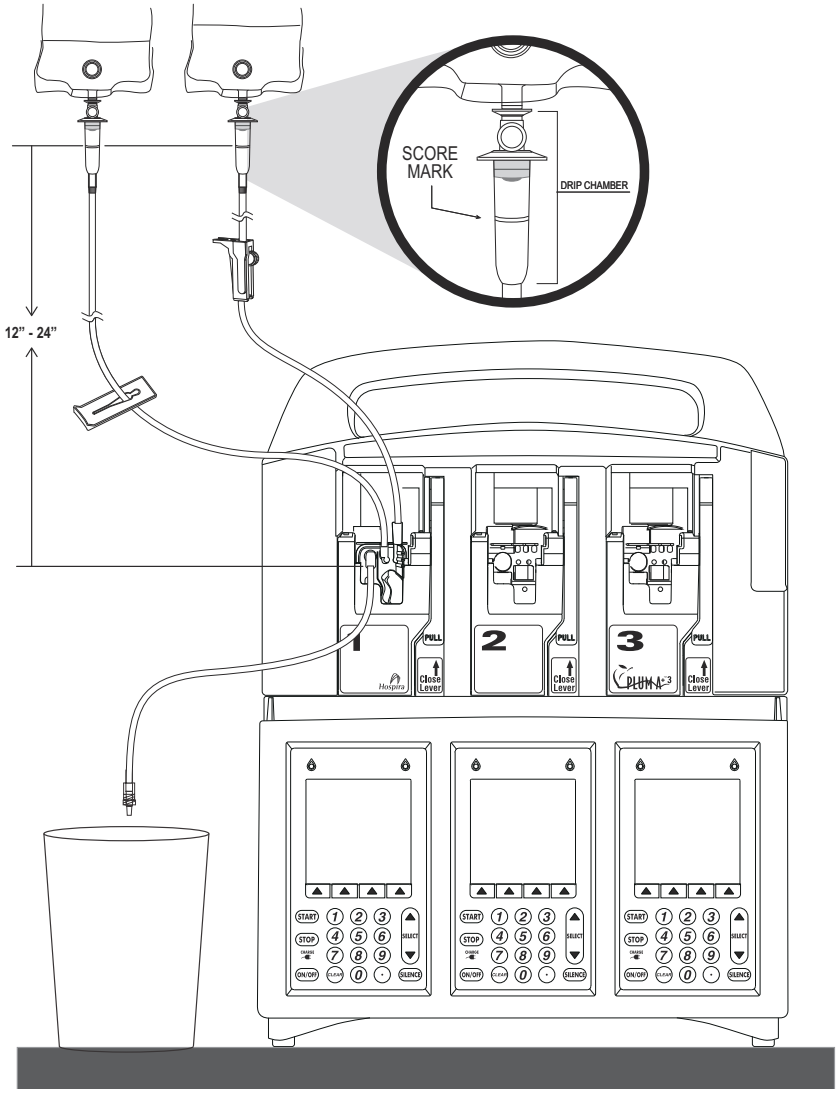

Figure 5-17. Basic Test Setup

The following tests can be performed using one Basic test setup. Not all tests will use every part of the setup.

- ***Section 5.3.3, Self Test***
- ***Section 5.3.5, Unrestricted Flow Test***
- ***Section 5.3.6, Display Test***
- ***Section 5.3.7, Keypad Verification/Functional Test***
- ***Section 5.3.8, Alarm Loudness Test***
- ***Section 5.3.9, Keypad Lockout Switch Test***
- ***Section 5.3.10, Proximal Occlusion Test***
- ***Section 5.3.13, Distal Occlusion Test***
- ***Section 5.3.14, Delivery Accuracy Test***

5.3.2.1.1

Equipment Required for This Setup

The Basic test setup uses the following equipment from the list in ***Section 5.3.1***:

- Two IV Bags (or glass IV containers) containing sterile or tap water
- IV pole or IV stand
- Primary IV PlumSet
- Secondary IV Set
- Collection container

For the Delivery Accuracy Test in ***Section 5.3.14***, add the 18-gauge blunt cannula and the graduated cylinder.

For the Nurse Call Test in ***Section 5.3.15***, add the nurse call test cable.

The setup for the Distal Occlusion test in ***Section 5.3.13*** adds a three-way stopcock and DPM to the end of the distal tubing of the Basic test setup, as described in ***Section 5.3.2.5***.

5.3.2.1.2

Preparing the Primary Line

To prepare the primary line, proceed as follows to fill the cassette and tubing on the primary PlumSet with liquid (that is, ***prime*** it), eliminating all air, and then load the cassette into the infuser.

1. Place the infuser on a bench or attach it to an IV pole.
2. Press the cassette flow regulator in to ensure it is closed *(see Figure 5-18)*.

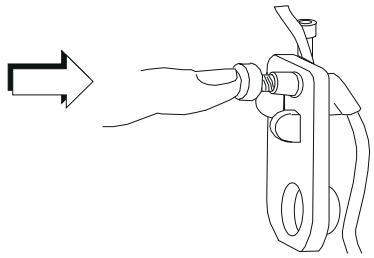

Figure 5-18. Closing the Flow Regulator

3. If using a glass IV container, open the filter vent cover above the drip chamber. If using a plastic IV container, ensure that the filter vent cover is closed *(see Figure 5-19)*.

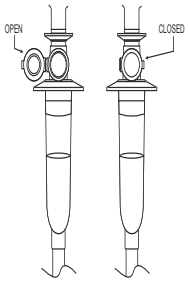

Figure 5-19. Filter Vent Cover

4. Using a twisting motion, insert the piercing pin into the outlet on a water container *(see Figure 5-20)*.

Note: Do not position the container above the infuser while inserting the piercing pin.

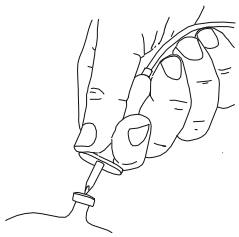

Figure 5-20. Inserting the Piercing Pin

5. Suspend the container on an IV pole.
6. Check for leaks. If any part of the container is leaking, replace it.
7. Squeeze the drip chamber to fill it about 1/2 full or to the score mark *(see Figure 5-21)*. Do not completely fill the drip chamber.

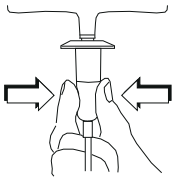

Figure 5-21. Squeezing the Drip Chamber

8. Invert the cassette so that the secondary port is pointing down *(see Figure 5-22)*.

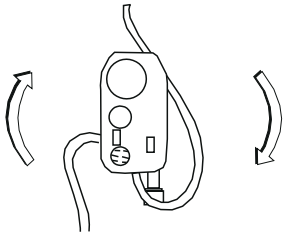

Figure 5-22. Secondary Port

9. Slowly open the flow regulator by turning it counter-clockwise *(see Figure 5-23)*. When the first drop appears in the pumping chamber, turn the cassette upright.

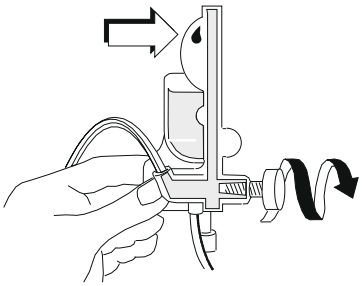

Figure 5-23. Opening the Flow Regulator

10. Tap and clear air from the cassette, Y-site, and tubing to remove all air from the remainder of the administration set *(see Figure 5-24)*.

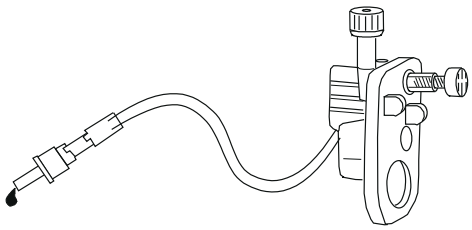

Figure 5-24. Removing Air from the Administration Set

11. Push in the flow regulator to close it *(see Figure 5-25)*. Check the distal end of the tubing to confirm that there is no flow.

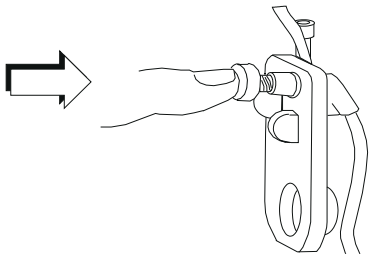

Figure 5-25. Closing the Flow Regulator

Note: If there is flow or leaks, close all clamps and replace the administration set.

12. Close all clamps on the proximal and distal lines.

5.3.2.1.3

Loading the Cassette

To load the primed cassette into the infuser, proceed as follows:

1. Lift the lever to open the cassette door *(see Figure 5-26)*.

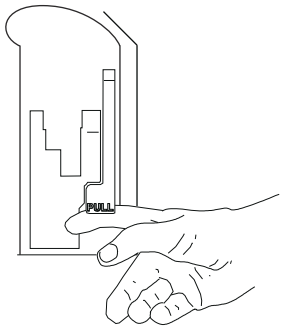

Figure 5-26. Opening the Cassette Door

2. Grasp the cassette by the finger grip *(see Figure 5-27)*.

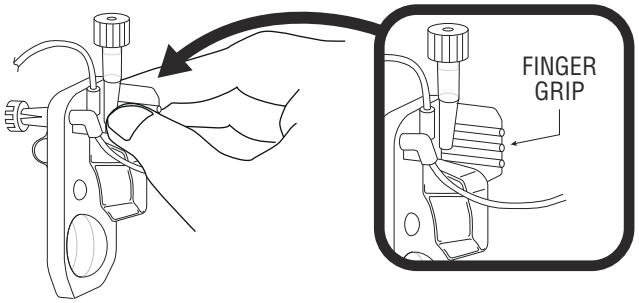

Figure 5-27. Cassette Finger Grip

3. Slide the cassette into the door guide *(see Figure 5-28)*.

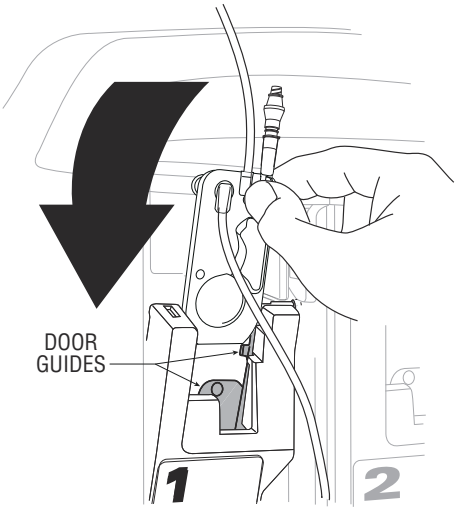

Figure 5-28. Cassette and Door Guide

4. Press the lever down to close the cassette door.
5. Open all clamps.
6. Check the distal end of the tubing to confirm that there is no flow and that no kinks appear in the tubing.

Note: If there is flow or leaks, close all clamps and replace the administration set.

7. Ensure that the score mark on the drip chamber is 12 to 24 inches higher than the cassette.
8. Place the distal end of the tubing in the collection container. See ***Section 5.3.2.1.4*** to attach and prime the secondary line.

5.3.2.1.4

Preparing the Secondary Line

To prepare the secondary line, proceed as follows to prime the line and attach it to the cassette:

1. Insert the piercing pin into the secondary container outlet using a twisting motion ***(see Figure 5-29)***.

Note: Do not position the container above the infuser while inserting the piercing pin.

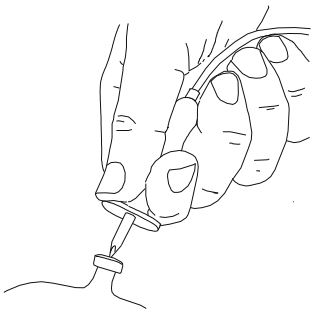

Figure 5-29. Inserting the Piercing Pin

2. Suspend the container on an IV pole.
3. Check the secondary container for leaks. If any part of the container is leaking, replace it.
4. Squeeze the drip chamber to fill it about 1/2 full or to the score mark ***(see Figure 5-30)***. Do not completely fill the drip chamber.

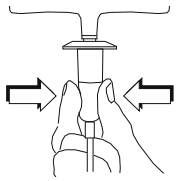

Figure 5-30. Squeezing the Drip Chamber

5. **Slowly** open the roller clamp to allow fluid to flow into the secondary tubing *(see Figure 5-31)*.

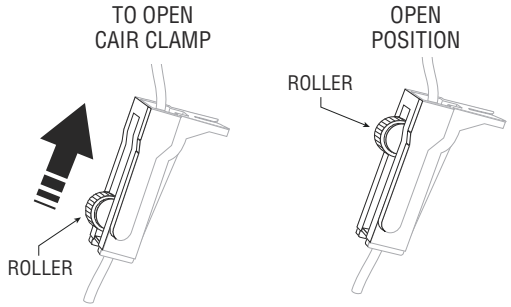

Figure 5-31. Opening the Roller Clamp

6. After all air is removed, close the roller clamp *(see Figure 5-32)*.

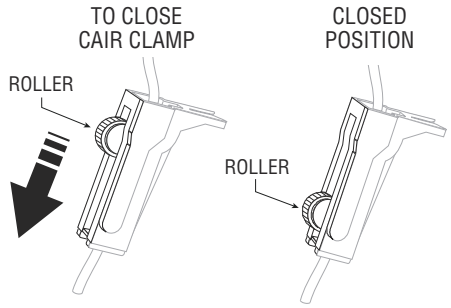

Figure 5-32. Closing the Roller Clamp

7. Attach the line to the secondary port on the cassette as follows:

   - **If the cassette has a Clave secondary port**: Insert the end of the secondary line into the Clave. Move the Option-Lok collar over the Clave and twist clockwise to secure the line to the port *(see Figure 5-33)*.

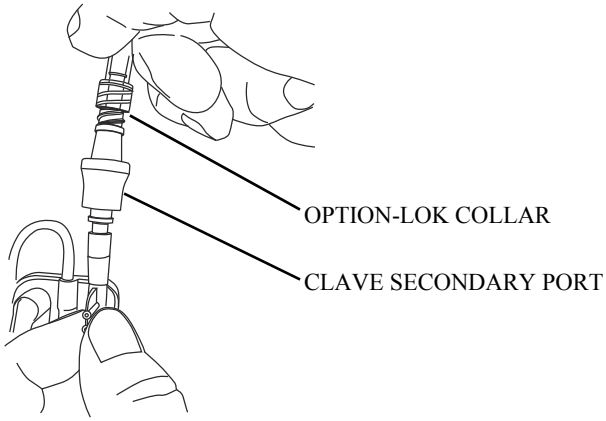

Figure 5-33. Option-Lok Collar and Clave Secondary Port

- **If the cassette has a capped secondary port:** Confirm that the cassette door is closed, and then loosen and remove the white cap. Discard the cap. Insert the end of the secondary line into the port and twist clockwise to secure the line to the port ***(see Figure 5-34)***.

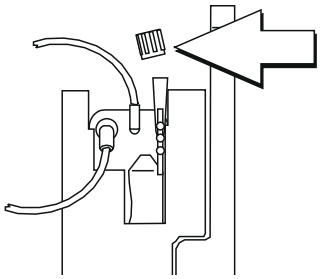

Figure 5-34. Capped Secondary Port

Note: To open the cassette door to gain better access to the white cap, first close all clamps on the primary and secondary lines to avoid spilling fluid when the cap is removed, and then lift the lever to open the cassette door ***(see Figure 5-26)***. Remove and discard the cap, attach the secondary line, close the cassette door and then open all clamps.

8. Arrange the fluid container so that the score mark on the drip chamber is 12 to 24 inches higher than the cassette.

Note: The secondary container does not need to be higher than the primary container for accurate delivery of a piggyback infusion.

The test setup is complete, as shown in ***Figure 5-35***.

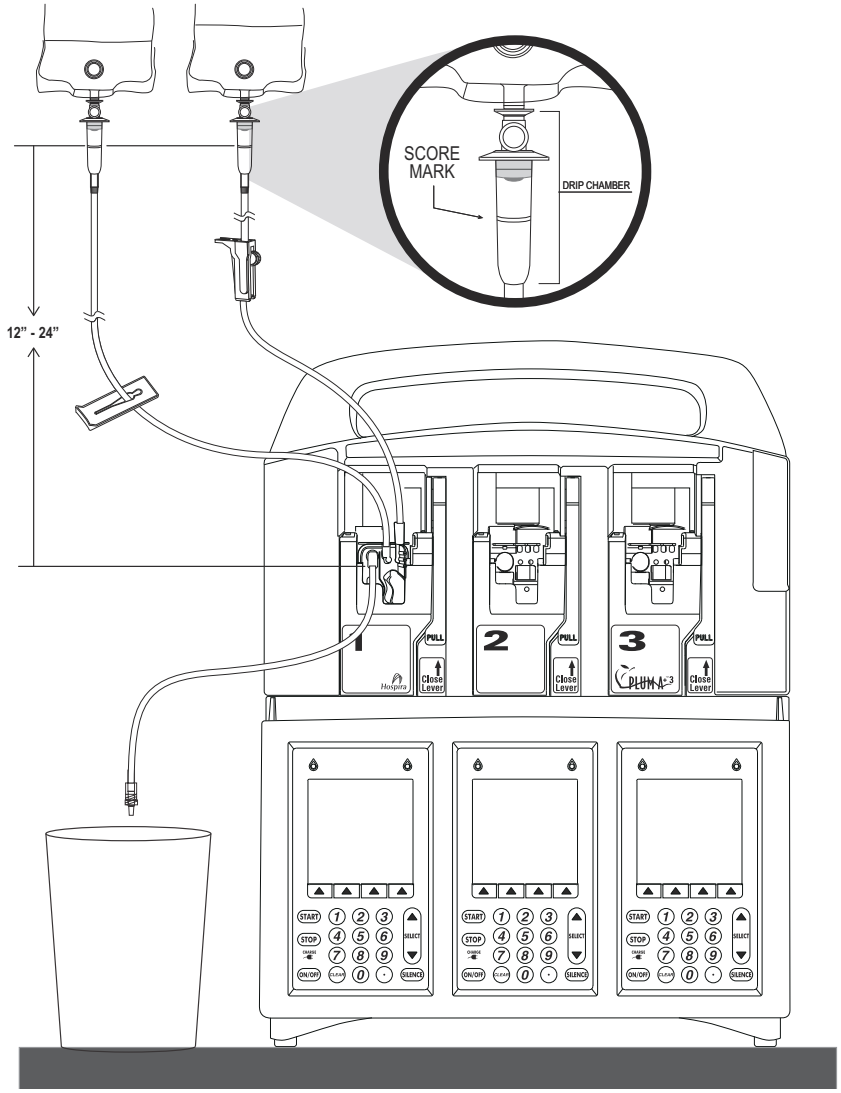

Figure 5-35. Complete Basic Test Setup

5.3.2.2

PROXIMAL AIR-IN-LINE TEST SETUP

This section describes the steps for the proximal air-in-line test setup, including modifying a run-in cassette, priming it, and loading the cassette into the infuser. This setup is used for the proximal air-in-line test in ***Section 5.3.11***.

5.3.2.2.1

Equipment Required for the Proximal Air-in-Line Test Setup

- Run-in cassette
- Sterile or tap water
- X-Acto knife or equivalent
- Permanent marker

5.3.2.2.2

Preparing the Run-in Cassette for the Proximal Air-in-Line Test

1. Using the X-Acto knife, remove the proximal bubble sensor bulb tips as shown in ***Figure 5-36***. Keep the knife parallel with the plastic to avoid cutting too far into the sensor bulb, which may cause leakage.

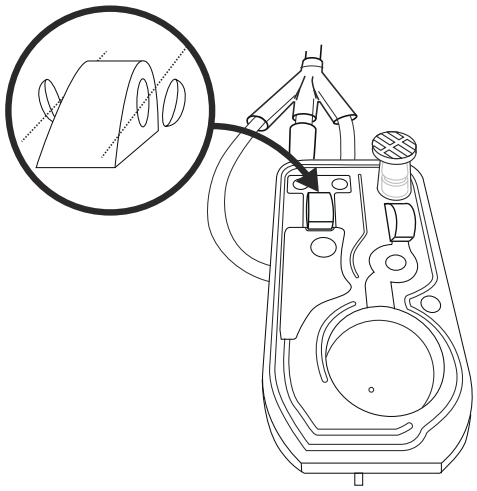

Figure 5-36. Preparing the Proximal Run-in Cassette

2. Using the permanent marker, write “Proximal” and the date on the drip chamber.
3. Follow the instructions for priming a run-in cassette assembly in ***Section 5.3.2.4***.

5.3.2.3

DISTAL AIR-IN-LINE TEST SETUP

This section describes the steps for the Distal Air-in-Line test setup, including modifying a run-in cassette, priming it, and loading the cassette into the infuser. This setup is used for the Distal Air-in-Line test in ***Section 5.3.12***.

5.3.2.3.1

Equipment Required for the Distal Air-in-Line Test Setup

- Run-in Cassette
- Sterile or tap water
- X-Acto knife or equivalent
- Permanent marker

5.3.2.3.2

Preparing the Run-in Cassette for the Distal Air-in-Line Test

1. Using the X-Acto knife, remove the distal bubble sensor bulb tips as shown in ***Figure 5-37***. Keep the knife parallel with the plastic to avoid cutting too far into the sensor bulb, which may cause leakage.

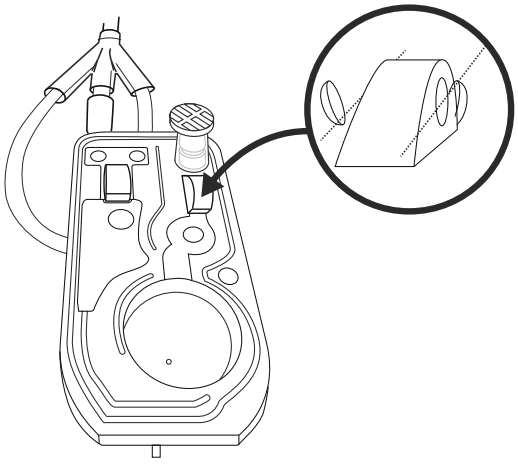

Figure 5-37. Preparing the Distal Run-in Cassette

2. Using the permanent marker, write “Distal” and the date on the drip chamber.
3. Follow the instructions for priming a run-in cassette assembly in ***Section 5.3.2.4***.

5.3.2.4

PRIMING A RUN-IN CASSETTE ASSEMBLY

Primed run-in cassettes are required for Proximal Air-in-Line and Distal Air-in-Line tests. The run-in cassette has tubing that is arranged so that fluid is pumped in a continuous loop, as shown in ***Figure 5-38***.

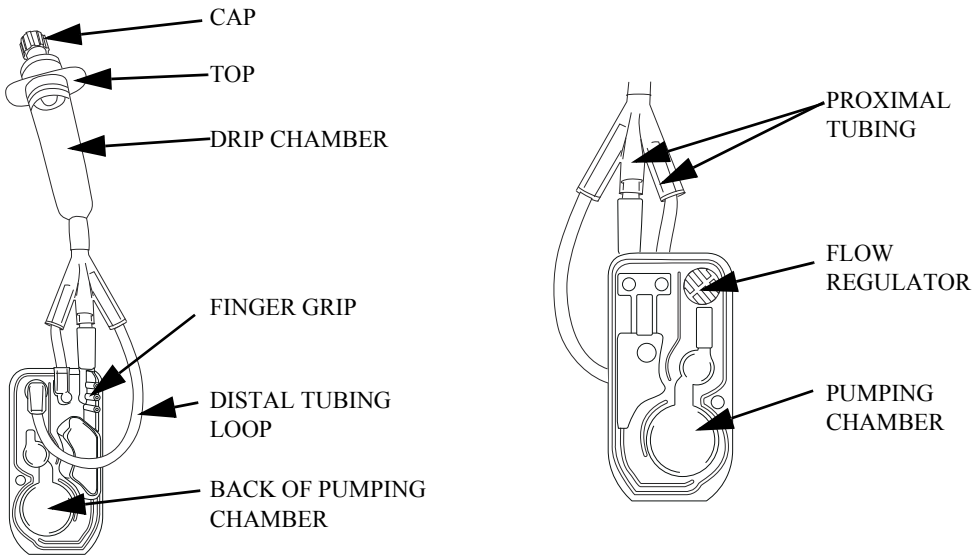

Figure 5-38. Parts of a Run-in Cassette

The proximal and distal portions of the run-in cassette must be primed separately, using two different procedures. The following sections describe the priming process.

5.3.2.4.1

Priming the Run-in Cassette and Proximal Tubing

This section describes how to prime the cassette and proximal tubing parts of the run-in cassette assembly using the Backprime feature of the infuser. During backpriming, the white cap is off to allow air to escape as fluid fills the cassette and tubing.

To prime the cassette and proximal tubing of a run-in cassette assembly, proceed as follows:

1. Remove the top from the run-in cassette, fill the drip chamber about 2/3 full, and then put the top back on.

   Note: Do not fill the drip chamber any more than 2/3 full or water may spill out the top of the cassette during backpriming in Step 5.

2. Insert the run-in cassette into the infuser and close the door.
3. Remove the white cap on the run-in cassette, taking care not to spill any water into the infuser. The run-in cassette is now installed in the infuser with the white cap off.
4. Turn on the infuser. During the self test, the infuser will issue a cassette test failure alarm.

5. Press and hold **[BACKPRIME]** to pump water from the drip chamber into the proximal lines and cassette.
6. When bubbles are no longer being pushed into the drip chamber, release the **[BACKPRIME]** key. The cassette test will proceed.
7. If the cassette test fails again, repeat Steps 5 and 6.
8. When the cassette test completes with no alarms, replace the white cap.

5.3.2.4.2

Priming the Distal Tubing Loop

After the cassette and proximal tubing are primed, the cassette test will succeed. A distal air alarm may occur the first time a test infusion is run, however, because Backprime only affects tubing that is proximal to the cassette. The following procedure describes how to manually pump air out of the distal tubing.

To prime the distal tubing of a run-in cassette, proceed as follows:

1. Open the cassette door and remove the run-in cassette. Close the cassette door.
2. Remove the top of the run-in cassette and add water to bring the level in the drip chamber to about 2/3 full. Replace the top.
3. Check the run-in cassette for leaks, especially around the sensor bulbs that were cut. If there is any leakage, replace the run-in cassette.
4. Keeping the cassette upright, remove the white cap.
5. Pull out the flow regulator *(see Figure 5-39)*.

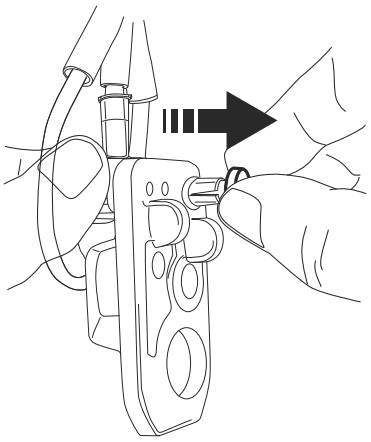

Figure 5-39. Pulling Out the Flow Regulator

6. Press in firmly on the pumping chamber to pump air out of the chamber *(see Figure 5-40)*.

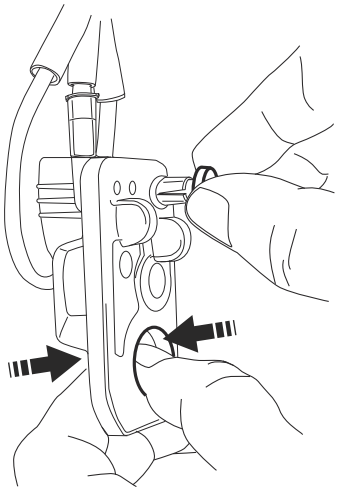

Figure 5-40. Pressing the Pumping Chamber

7. Continue to press on the pumping chamber as you use your other hand to push the flow regulator closed *(see Figure 5-41)*. This prevents the air from returning to the pumping chamber.

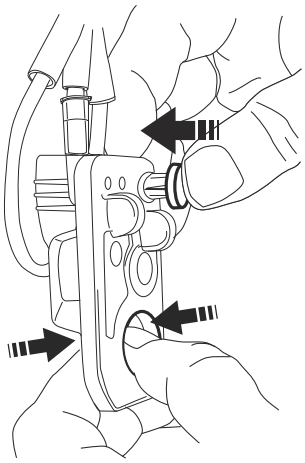

Figure 5-41. Preventing Air from Returning to the Pumping Chamber

8. Release the pumping chamber and flow regulator.
9. Repeat Steps 6 through 8 until all distal air is pumped out of the tubing.
10. Replace the cap. The run-in cassette is now ready for use.
11. Remove the cassette from the infuser.

5.3.2.5

DISTAL OCCLUSION TEST SETUP

This section describes the distal occlusion test setup, including adding a stopcock and Digital Pressure Meter (DPM) to the distal tubing on the Basic test setup. The distal occlusion test setup is shown in ***Figure 5-42***.

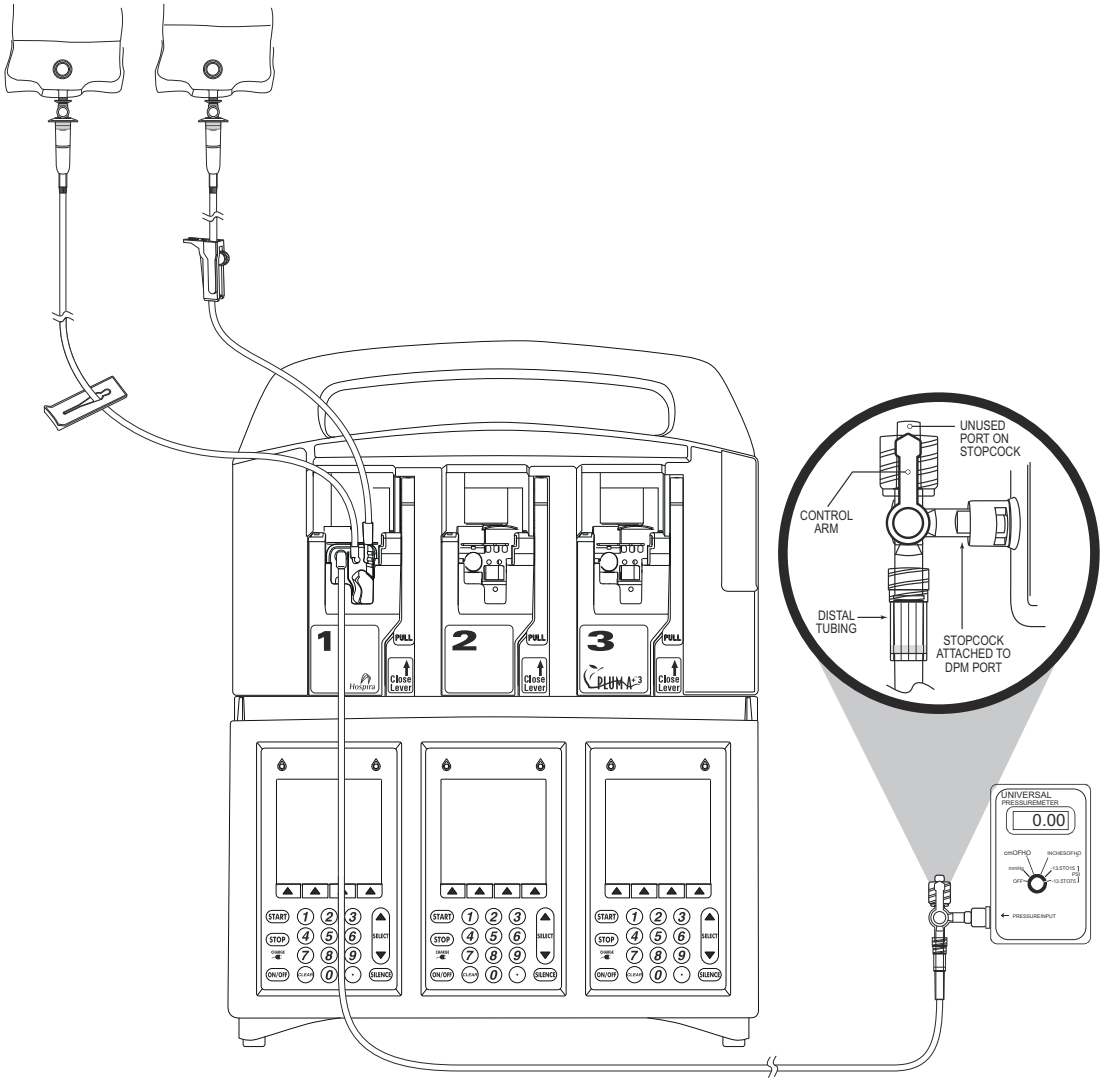

Figure 5-42. Distal Occlusion Test Setup

This setup is used to run the Distal Occlusion test in ***Section 5.3.13***.

5.3.2.5.1

Equipment Required for the Distal Occlusion Test Setup

- Required equipment as listed for the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1***.
- Three-way stopcock
- Digital Pressure Meter (DPM)
- Cloth or paper towel to catch drips. (Small amounts of water may be released from the stopcock during testing.)

5.3.2.5.2

Setup Procedure

The three-way stopcock has two ports that are opposite each other. in addition to a third, perpendicular port for attachment to the DPM, as shown in ***Figure 5-43***.

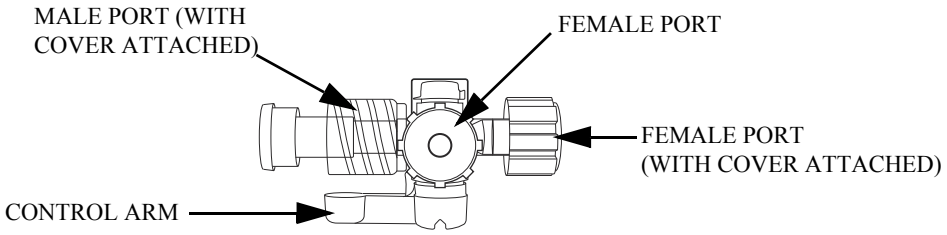

Figure 5-43. Three-Way Stopcock Ports

1. Remove the protective caps from the stopcock ports.
2. Attach the pressure sensor connector on the DPM to a compatible port (male or female) on the three-way stopcock ***(see Figure 5-44)***.

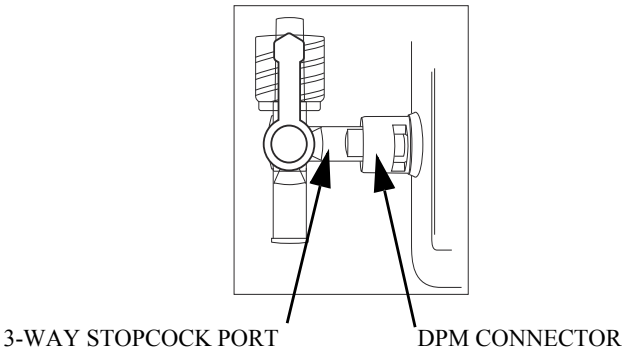

Figure 5-44. Attaching the Three-Way Stopcock to the DPM

3. Insert the distal tubing on the Basic test setup into a female port on the three-way stopcock and turn the Option-Lok connector clockwise to secure the tubing to the port ***(see Figure 5-45)***.

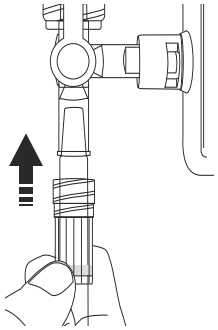

Figure 5-45. Securing the Distal Tubing to the Three-Way Stopcock

4. Place the DPM connector at a height of 0 ± 12 inches from the midline of the pumping chamber on the cassette *(see Figure 5-46)*.

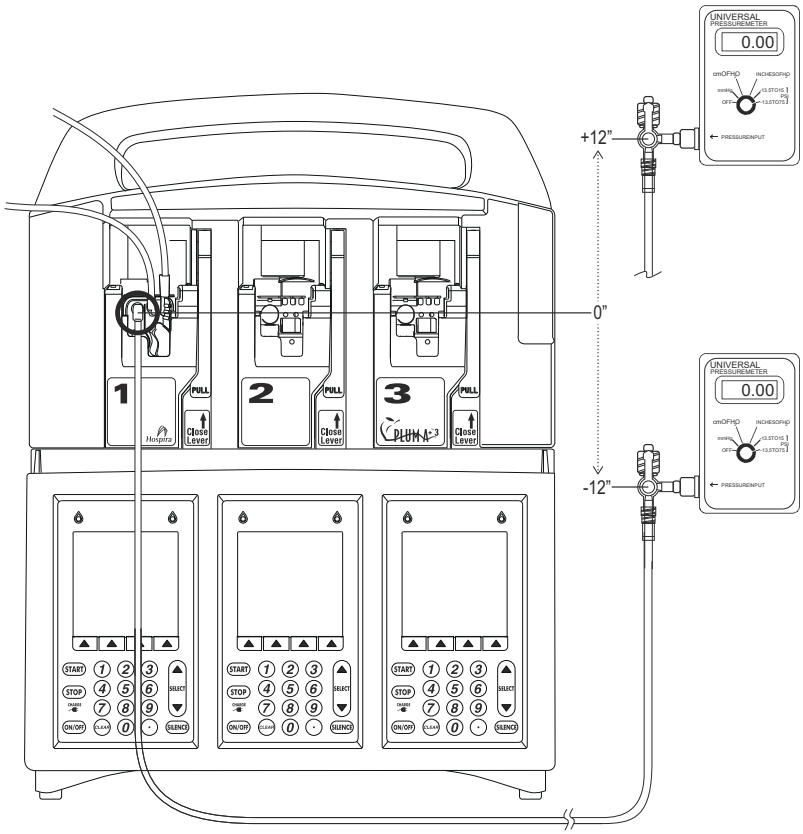

Figure 5-46. DPM Connector Height

5.3.3
SELF TEST

The self test procedure uses the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1***.

⚠ **CAUTION: Do not place the infuser in service if the self test fails.**

To perform the self test, proceed as follows:

1. Plug the power cord into a grounded AC outlet. Verify that the charge/line indicator is lit and an alarm sounds.
2. Without a cassette installed, press **[ON/OFF]** to turn on the infuser. The LCD screen briefly displays the SELF TEST screen.

✎ **Note:** If the **SELF TEST** screen does not appear, ***contact Hospira***.

3. If MedNet is installed, an Area Selection or CCA Selection screen appears. Choose a care area and press **[ENTER]**. (If MedNet is not installed, skip this step.)
4. After the self test is complete, the message INSERT PLUM SET CLOSE LEVER appears. Open the cassette door and insert the primed cassette from the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1***.
5. Close the cassette door. The infuser will begin a cassette test. If a NEW PATIENT? or CLEAR SETTINGS? message appears, press **[YES]**.
6. When the CASSETTE TEST IN PROGRESS message disappears from the DELIVERY screen, the self test is complete. Open the door and remove the cassette.
7. Proceed to the Cassette Alarm test in ***Section 5.3.4***.

If an alarm condition occurs during the self test, cycle the power and repeat the self test. If the alarm condition recurs, note the message and take corrective action ***(see Section 6)***. Repeat the self test. If the alarm condition continues to recur, remove the infuser from service and ***contact Hospira***.

5.3.4
CASSETTE ALARM TEST

To perform the Cassette Alarm test, use an empty (not primed) run-in cassette, and proceed as follows:

1. If the infuser is not on, press **[ON/OFF]** to turn it on. If an Area Selection or CCA Selection screen appears, choose a care area and press **[ENTER]**.
2. Insert the empty run-in cassette and close the cassette door. The CASSETTE TEST IN PROGRESS message appears.
3. After the cassette test is complete, verify that CASSETTE TEST FAILURE is flashing on the display and that the alarm sounds.
4. Open the door and remove the cassette.

5.3.5
UNRESTRICTED FLOW TEST

To perform the unrestricted flow test, use the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1***, and proceed as follows:

1. Insert the primed cassette into the infuser and close the cassette door.
2. If an Area Selection or CCA Selection screen appears, choose a care area and press **[ENTER]**. Otherwise, skip this step.
3. With the cassette door closed, check the distal end of the tubing for fluid flow. Verify that no fluid is flowing or that fluid stops after a few drops (maximum) are released from the end of the distal tubing.
4. Clamp the secondary line and open the cassette door and check the distal end of the tubing for fluid flow. Verify that no fluid is flowing or that fluid stops after a few drops (maximum) are released from the end of the distal tubing.
5. Close the cassette door.

5.3.6
DISPLAY TEST

To perform the display test, use the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1***, and proceed as follows:

1. Verify that the LCD backlight is illuminated and the display is clearly legible at eye level from approximately 18 inches.
2. On the DELIVERY screen, press **[OPTIONS/VOL INF]** to select the OPTIONS screen.
3. Select **LIGHTING/CONTRAST**, and press **[CHOOSE]**.
4. Use the [DECREASE SETTING] and [INCREASE SETTING] softkeys to change BACKLIGHT INTENSITY. Verify that the backlight intensity decreases and increases.
5. Select **DISPLAY CONTRAST**.
6. Press **[DECREASE SETTING]** and **[INCREASE SETTING]** to change display contrast. Verify that the display contrast decreases and increases.
7. Press **[CANCEL/BACK]** to return to the OPTIONS screen.
8. Press **[BACK]** to return to the DELIVERY screen.

5.3.7
KEYPAD VERIFICATION/FUNCTIONAL TEST

To perform the keypad verification/functional test, use the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1***, and proceed as follows:

1. While the infuser displays the **DELIVERY** screen, press **[A]** to select Line A.
2. Verify that the PROGRAM screen is displayed. Enter a rate of 123 mL/hr and VTBI of 4567.

Note: If MedNet is installed, the infuser may display override messages or hard limit restrictions, depending on the current CCA selected. Select a different CCA, if necessary, to complete the keypad verification/functional test.

3. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
4. Verify that fluid is pumping; the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line A status bar, and the LED over Line A flashes.
5. Press **[STOP]**.
6. Press and hold **[BACKPRIME]**. Verify that the BACKPRIMING and RELEASE BACKPRIME TO STOP messages are displayed, and confirm that the infuser is actually backpriming.
7. Release the **[BACKPRIME]** softkey.

Note: Wait for cassette test to finish before continuing to next step.

8. Press **[START]**, and verify that Line A is pumping again.
9. Press **[B]**.
10. Verify that PIGGYBACK is the displayed delivery mode. If necessary, change the delivery mode by pressing **[CHANGE MODE]**.
11. Enter a rate of 890 mL/hr and VTBI of 2.1 mL.
12. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
13. Verify that fluid is pumping, the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line B status bar, and the LED over Line B flashes.
14. After the display shows that Line B has pumped 2 mL, verify that pumping has switched to Line A.
15. Use a hemostat to clamp IV tube on distal side of the cassette to produce an occlusion fault, press **[SILENCE]** to silence the alarm, and remove the hemostat.
16. Press **[OPTIONS/VOL INF]**. Highlight VOLUME INFUSED and press **[CHOOSE]**.
17. Use the **[UP ARROW]** button on the keypad to select Line A.
18. Press the **[CLEAR]** key on the keypad. Verify that Line A volume is 0 mL and then press **[ENTER]**.

5.3.8
ALARM LOUDNESS TEST

To perform the alarm loudness test, use the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1***, and proceed as follows:

1. Press **[A]** to select Line A.
2. If the message CLEAR LINE A SETTINGS? appears, press **[YES]**.
3. Enter a rate of 400 mL/hr and VTBI of 1 mL.
4. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
5. Verify that fluid is pumping; the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line A status bar, and the LED above Line A flashes.
6. Verify that the alarm sounds and the message LINE A VTBI COMPLETE appears when the dose has been delivered.
7. Turn the volume control knob on the back of the infuser clockwise and counterclockwise *(see Figure 5-47)*. Verify that the alarm loudness changes.

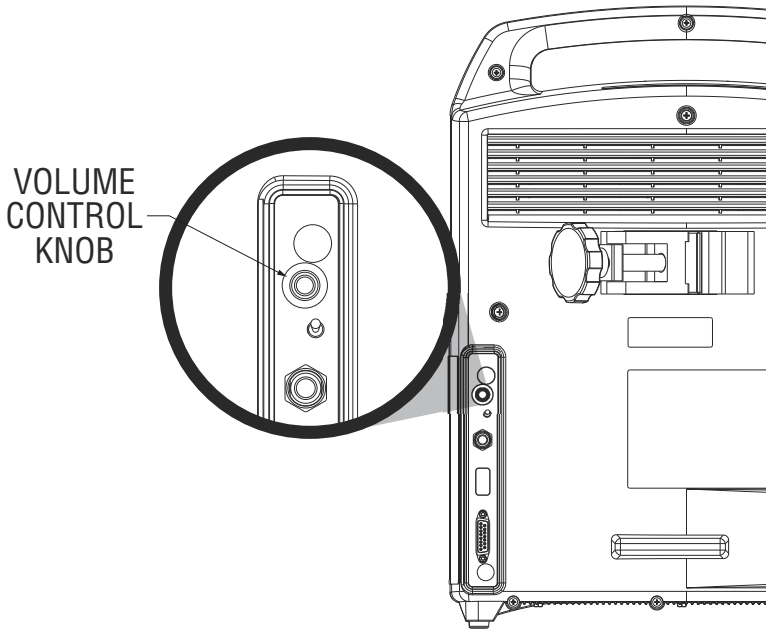

Figure 5-47. Volume Control Knob

8. Press the **[SILENCE]** key, and verify that the alarm is paused.
9. Press **[STOP]**.

5.3.9
KEYPAD LOCKOUT SWITCH TEST

To perform the keypad lockout switch test, use the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1***, and proceed as follows:

1. Press **[A]** to select Line A. If the message **CLEAR LINE A SETTINGS?** appears, press **[YES]**.
2. Enter a rate of 400 mL/hr and VTBI of 50 mL.
3. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
4. Verify that fluid is pumping; the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line A status bar, and the LED above Line A flashes.
5. Move the keypad lockout switch on the back of the infuser to the up (ON) position to disable the keypad *(see Figure 5-48)*.

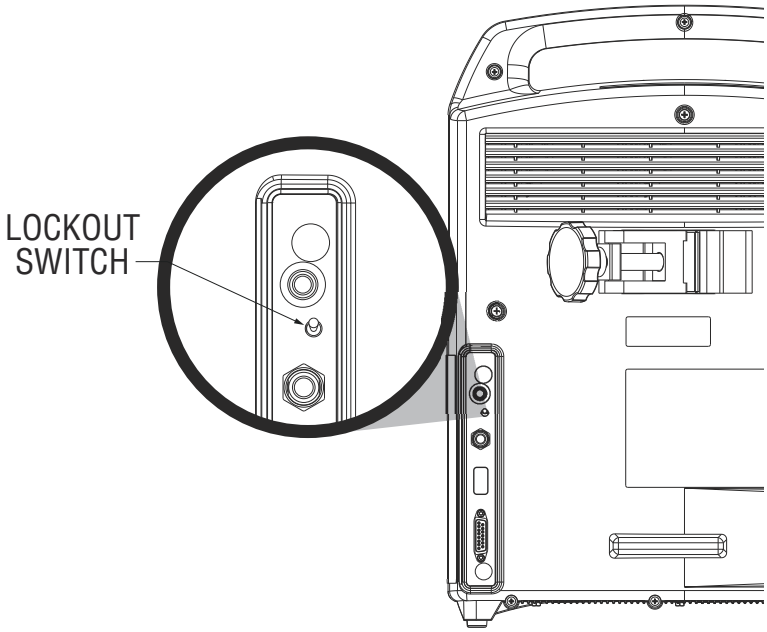

Figure 5-48. Keypad Lockout Switch

6. Press any key except [STOP], and verify that an invalid key press audio alert is generated and the HARD LOCKOUT ENABLED message is displayed. Confirm that the infuser continues to operate.
7. Press **[STOP]**. Verify that an alarm sounds, the HARD LOCKOUT VIOLATION message appears, and pumping stops.
8. Move the keypad lockout switch to the down (OFF) position. Verify that the HARD LOCKOUT VIOLATION message disappears and the alarm stops.
9. Press **[START]**.
10. Open the cassette door and verify that an alarm sounds and the DOOR OPEN WHILE PUMPING message is displayed.
11. Close the cassette door.
12. Press **[NO]** at the NEW PATIENT? or CLEAR SETTINGS? prompt.

5.3.10
PROXIMAL OCCLUSION TEST

To perform the Proximal Occlusion test, use the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1*** and the programming from the Keypad Lockout Switch test in ***Section 5.3.9***, and proceed as follows:

> **Note:** If performing this section as a standalone test, select Line A and enter a rate of 400 mL/hr and a VTBI of 50 mL. Go to Step 1.

1. Press **[START]**. If a **CONFIRM PROGRAM?** message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
2. Verify that the LED above Line A flashes.
3. After several pumping cycles, clamp the Line A tubing proximal to the cassette.
4. Verify that the PROXOCCL A/AIR message flashes and the alarm sounds before three pumping cycles are completed.
5. Press **[SILENCE]** and verify that the alarm stops while the message on the display continues to flash.
6. Unclamp the proximal line and press **[START]**. Verify that pumping resumes.
7. Press **[STOP]**.
8. Open the cassette door and remove the cassette.

5.3.11
PROXIMAL AIR-IN-LINE TEST

The Proximal Air-in-Line test uses the Proximal Air-in-Line test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.2***, and the programming from the Proximal Occlusion test in ***Section 5.3.10***.

> **Note:** If performing this section as a standalone test, insert the test cassette prepared in ***Section 5.3.2.2***, select **Line A**, and enter a rate of 400 mL/hr and a VTBI of 50 mL. Go to Step 4.

1. Insert the proximal test cassette into the infuser and close the cassette door.
2. If a NEW PATIENT? or CLEAR SETTINGS? message appears, press **[NO]**.
3. Make a note of the Volume Infused (Vol Inf mL) displayed on the Main Delivery screen for Line A. You will need this value for Step 6.
4. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
5. Verify that fluid is pumping; the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line A status bar, and the LED above Line A flashes.
6. Before 1 mL of fluid is delivered, verify that pumping stops, the alarm sounds, and the N232 PROX AIR A, BACKPRIME message is flashing on the display.
7. Open the cassette door and remove the test cassette.

5.3.12
DISTAL AIR-IN-LINE TEST

The Distal Air-in-Line test uses the Distal Air-in-Line test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.3*** and the programming from the Proximal Air-in-Line test in ***Section 5.3.11***.

Note: If performing this section as a standalone test, insert the test cassette prepared in ***Section 5.3.2.3***, select Line A, and enter a rate of 400 mL/hr and a VTBI of 50 mL. Go to Step 4.

1. Insert the distal test cassette into the infuser and close the cassette door.
2. If a NEW PATIENT? or CLEAR SETTINGS? message appears, press **[NO]**.
3. Make a note of the Volume Infused (Vol Inf mL) displayed on the Main Delivery screen for Line A. You will need this value for Step 6.
4. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
5. Verify that fluid is pumping, the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line A status bar, and the LED above Line A flashes.
6. Before 1 mL of fluid is delivered, verify that pumping stops, the alarm sounds and the N234 DISTAL AIR message is flashing on the display.

Note: Older versions of the Plum A+ may display the E234 DISTAL AIR message.

7. Open the cassette door and remove the test cassette.

5.3.13
DISTAL OCCLUSION TEST

For the distal occlusion test, proceed as follows:

1. Insert the cassette from the Basic test setup into the infuser and close the cassette door. The infuser will proceed with the cassette test.
2. Attach the stopcock and DPM to the distal end of the tubing as shown in the Distal Occlusion test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.5***. Position the collection container beneath the stopcock to catch water that is released during the test.
3. Turn on the DPM.
4. When the CLEAR SETTINGS? or NEW PATIENT? message appears on the infuser display, press **[YES]**.
5. Press **[OPTIONS/VOL INF]** to select the Options screen.
6. Select **Pressure/Post Infusion Rate**, and press **[CHOOSE]**.
7. Verify that the distal pressure limit is set at 6 psi. If the pressure limit is not 6 psi, highlight the Distal Pressure Limit and enter **6**.
8. Press **[ENTER]**.
9. Press **[A]** to select Line A.
10. Enter a rate of 40 mL/hr and a VTBI of 50 mL.

11. Position the control arm of the three-way stopcock over the DPM connector *(see Figure 5-49)*.

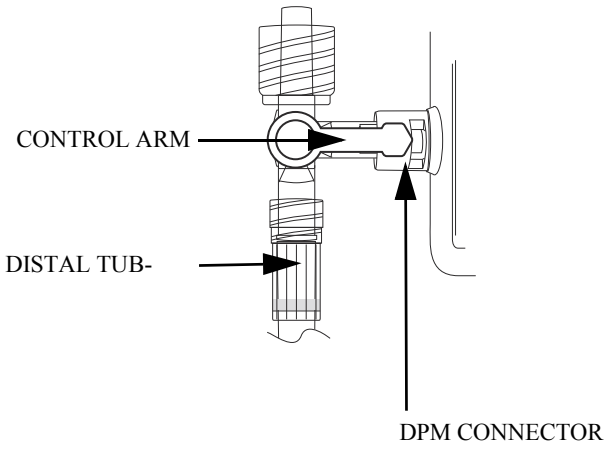

Figure 5-49. Positioning the Control Arm Over the DPM Connector

12. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.

13. Verify that fluid is pumping from the open port on the stopcock, the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line A status bar, and the LED above Line A flashes.

14. Set the three-way stopcock to measure pressure by positioning the control arm over the open port *(see Figure 5-50)*. As the infuser pumps, pressure will build up on the distal line.

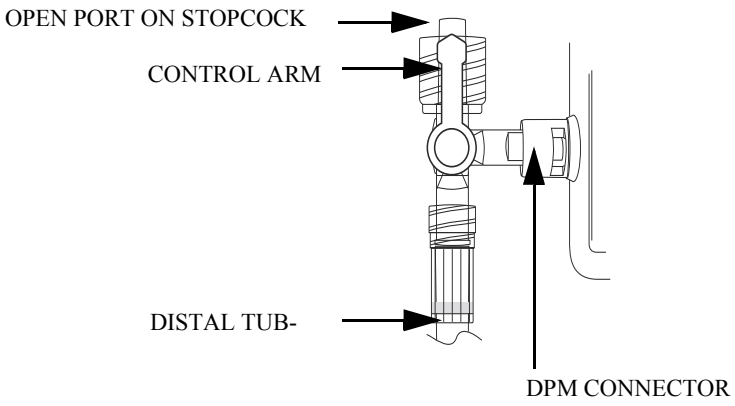

Figure 5-50. Positioning the Control Arm to Measure Pressure

15. Verify that the distal occlusion audible alarm occurs at 6 psi ± 3 psi on the DPM. Confirm that the DISTAL OCCLUSION message is flashing on the screen.

16. Open the three-way stopcock to air by positioning the control arm over the distal tubing *(see Figure 5-51)*. This releases the pressure that was built up during the test.

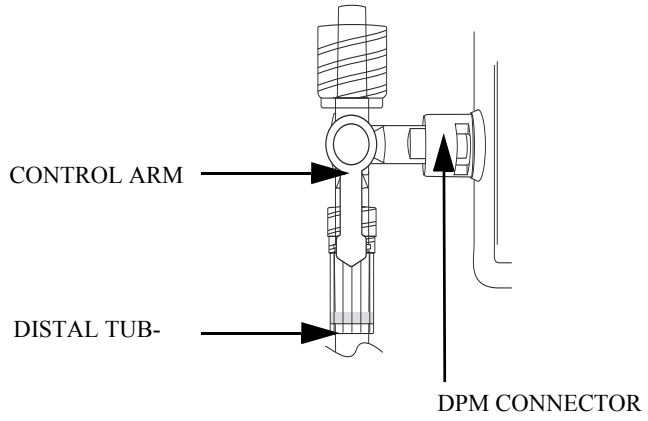

Figure 5-51. Opening the Three-Way Stopcock to Air

17. Position the control arm of the three way stopcock over the DPM connector *(see Figure 5-52)*.

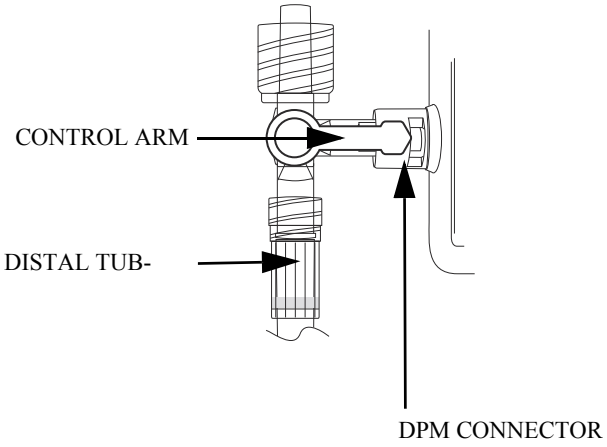

Figure 5-52. Positioning the Control Arm Over the DPM Connector

18. Open and close the cassette door to clear the distal occlusion alarm. Press **[NO]** at the CLEAR SETTINGS? or NEW PATIENT? prompt.
19. Press **[OPTIONS/VOL INF]** to select the OPTIONS screen.
20. Select **Pressure/Post Infusion Rate** and press **[CHOOSE]**.
21. Select **Distal Pressure Limit**. Enter 10 psi, and press **[ENTER]**.
22. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
23. Verify that fluid is pumping from the open port on the stopcock, the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line A status bar, and the LED above Line A flashes.

24. Set the three-way stopcock to measure pressure by positioning the control arm over the open port *(see Figure 5-53)*.

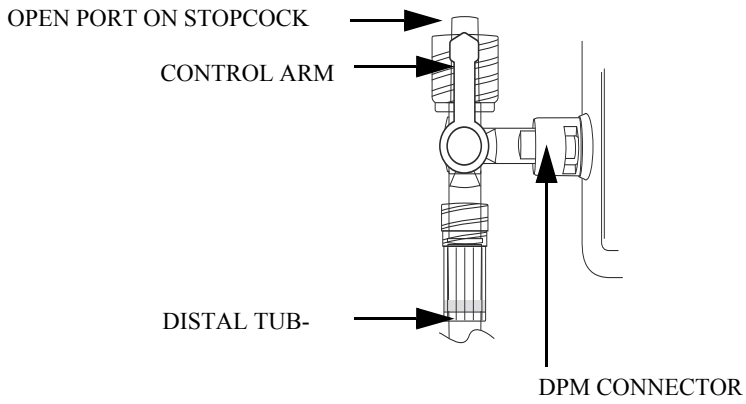

Figure 5-53. Positioning the Control Arm to Measure Pressure

25. Verify that the distal occlusion audible alarm occurs at 10 psi ± 3 psi. Confirm that the DISTAL OCCLUSION message is flashing on the screen and that pumping is stopped.
26. Turn off the infuser.
27. Remove the distal tubing from the three-way stopcock and turn off the DPM.

5.3.14
DELIVERY ACCURACY TEST

The Delivery Accuracy Test uses the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1*** with the following changes: a blunt cannula is attached to the end of the distal tubing, and a 25 mL graduated cylinder is used in place of the collection container.

Note: Accuracy testing is for verification purposes only. If there is any concern as to infuser accuracy, ***contact Hospira***.

To perform the delivery accuracy test, proceed as follows:

1. Attach the 18-gauge blunt cannula to the distal end of the tubing and place the cannula into the graduated cylinder. Make sure the score marks on the Line A and Line B drip chambers are 12 to 24 inches above the cassette and that all lines are unclamped ***(see Figure 5-54)***.

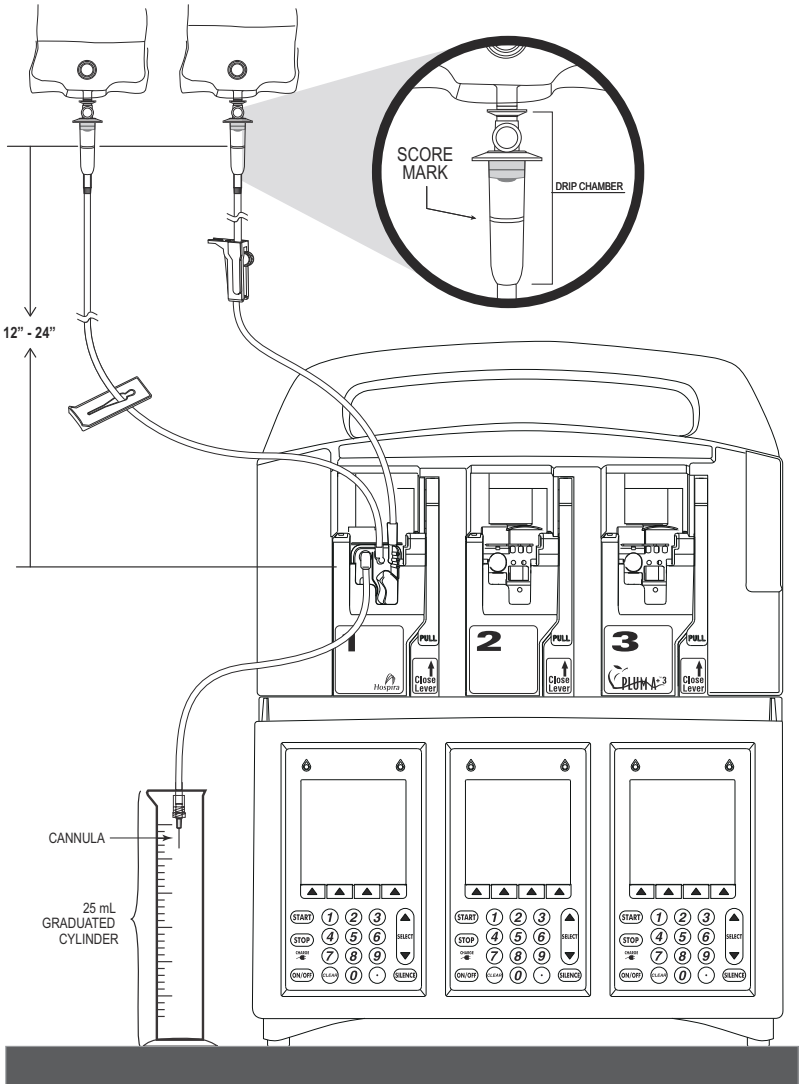

Figure 5-54. Delivery Accuracy Test Setup

2. Turn on the infuser.
3. If an Area Selection or CCA Selection screen appears, choose a care area and press **[ENTER]**.
4. Press **[YES]** at the CLEAR SETTINGS? or NEW PATIENT? prompt.
5. Press **[A]** to select Line A.
6. Enter a rate of 200 mL/hr and VTBI of 10 mL.
7. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
8. Verify that fluid is pumping; the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line A status bar, and the LED over Line A flashes.
9. Press **[B]** to select Line B.
10. Verify that Piggyback delivery mode is selected. If necessary, press **[CHANGE MODE]** to change the delivery mode.

11. Enter a rate of 200 mL/hr and a VTBI of 10 mL.
12. Press **[START]**. If a CONFIRM PROGRAM? message appears, confirm that the rate and VTBI are correct, and then press **[YES]**.
13. Verify that fluid is pumping; the message PUMPING is displayed in the Line B status bar, and the LED over Line B flashes.

Note: Line A will be stopped (DELAYED) while Line B is pumping, and will resume pumping when Line B delivery is complete.

14. When total delivery is complete on Line A, verify that the KVO message flashes on the display and an audible alarm sounds.
15. Press **[STOP]** and verify that the volume delivered into the graduated cylinder is 20 mL ± 1 mL.

Note: The pumping chamber in a test cassette can become fatigued after repeated tests are run. If an infuser fails the delivery accuracy test, run the test again with a new primary administration set to ensure that the issue is with the infuser, not the test setup.

5.3.15
NURSE CALL TEST

Bypass this test if the nurse call function is not used.

The nurse call test requires the Basic test setup in ***Section 5.3.2.1***, the nurse call test cable, and the digital multimeter (DMM).

To perform the nurse call test, proceed as follows:

1. Attach the 2-prong lead on the nurse call test cable to the ports on the DMM that are marked for measuring resistance.
2. Attach the other lead to the nurse call jack on the back of the infuser ***(see Figure 5-55)***.

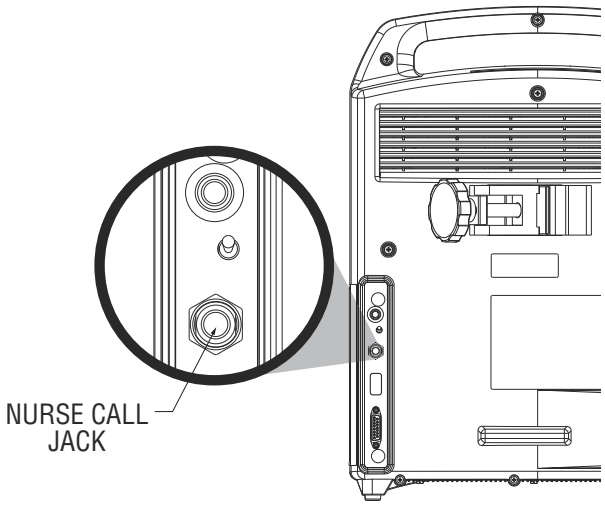

Figure 5-55. Nurse Call Jack

3. Turn on the DMM and set it to measure resistance.
4. On the infuser, press **[A]** to select Line A. If a CLEAR SETTINGS? or NEW PATIENT? prompt appears, press **[YES]**.
5. Set the delivery rate to 400 mL/hr, and the VTBI to 1 mL.
6. Press **[START]** and verify that the infuser is pumping.
7. After KVO flashes and the LINE A VTBI COMPLETE message appears, check for a short circuit on the DMM (approximately 1 Ω on a scale of 0 to 100 Ω). If the short circuit appears, the test is successful.
8. Press **[STOP]** and then turn off the infuser.

5.3.16
ELECTRICAL SAFETY TEST

The Electrical Safety Test uses the safety analyzer specified in the equipment list in ***Section 5.3.1***. Refer to the safety analyzer user's guide for specific instructions on how to set up and use the safety analyzer.

Note: The Electrical Safety Test, which tests properties of the common enclosure, is performed once. All other tests in the PVT must be performed on each pumping unit to ensure that all three devices are operating correctly

To perform the Electrical Safety Test, proceed as follows:

1. Connect the safety analyzer to a power source.
2. Unplug the infuser's power cord from the outlet and connect it to the safety analyzer.
3. Connect the safety analyzer ground lead to the ground test-point screw/post located on the back of the infuser. (The infuser has a label that points to the location of the ground test screw/post.)
4. Check the leakage current with the safety analyzer. Leakage current must not exceed the specifications in ***Table 5-2***.
5. Measure the resistance of the AC (mains) connector ground lug with the safety analyzer. Resistance should not exceed the specifications in ***Table 5-2***.
6. Connect the infuser to AC power and ensure that the AC indicator is lit.

Table 5-2. Electrical Safety Measurements

Measurement	Not to Exceed
Enclosure leakage current (NC - ground intact)	100 μA
Enclosure leakage current (SFC - open neutral or open ground)	300 μA
Earth leakage current (NC - open ground)	500 μA
Earth leakage current (SFC - open ground and open neutral)	1000 μA
Chassis ground resistance (with cord connected)	0.2 Ω

NC = NORMAL CONDITION, **SFC** = SINGLE-FAULT CONDITION

5.3.17
END OF THE PVT

If any tests fail, see ***Section 6***, or ***contact Hospira***.

If the infuser passed all performance verification tests, follow these instructions to clear all programming and prepare the device to be put back into service:

1. Press **ON/OFF** on all three keypads to turn all infusion units on.
2. If an Area Selection or CCA Selection screen appears, choose a care area and press **[ENTER]** on each device.
3. Insert the test cassette into one of the infusion units and close the door.
4. In response to the NEW PATIENT? or CLEAR SETTINGS? prompt, press **[YES]** and then turn off the device. (You do not need to wait until the cassette test completes.)
5. Repeat Steps 3 and 4 for each of the two other infusion units.
6. Remove the test cassette from the last infusion unit.
7. Make sure the keypad lockout switch on the back of the infuser is in the DOWN position (lockout disabled).
8. Return the infuser to service.

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Section 6

TROUBLESHOOTING

This section contains information on technical assistance, warning messages, alarm messages and error codes, and troubleshooting procedures.

6.1 TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

For technical assistance, product return authorization, and to order parts, accessories, or manuals within the United States, contact Hospira.

1-800-241-4002

For additional technical assistance, technical training, and product information, visit the website at ***www.hospira.com.***

For technical assistance, product return authorization, and to order parts, accessories, or manuals from outside the United States, contact the nearest Hospira sales office.

6.2 WARNING MESSAGES

Table 6-1 lists warning messages, possible causes, and corrective actions. These warning messages are captured in the Error Log.

- **Note:** When the infuser detects that the battery has reduced capacity, it will register a **Replace Battery** condition. For the first two occurrences of a **Replace Battery** condition, the **WARNING: LOW BATTERY** message will appear and the audio indicator will activate. The message and audio indicator can be cleared only when the device is plugged in or turned off. For the third and subsequent occurrences, the **WARNING: REPLACE BATTERY** message will appear, and the audio indicator will activate and persist over power cycles. The message and audio indicator are cleared by replacing the battery, accessing the **Biomed Settings** screen, and pressing the **[CHANGE BATTERY]** softkey.

- **Note:** If the device is not plugged in, and turned on with a previously depleted battery, the infuser will display a **DEPLETED BATTERY** message for 12 seconds ± 3 seconds, then power off.

Table 6-1. Warning Messages		
Message	**Possible Cause**	**Corrective Action**
Stop delivery, then turn off	Attempting to turn off the infuser while a delivery is in progress	Stop all lines, then turn off the infuser
Warning: Low Battery	Battery is discharged so that only approximately 30 minutes of battery life remain	Plug into AC power
Warning: Replace Battery	Battery service needed Battery voltage is less than the depleted threshold and the charge level is higher than the low charge threshold	Replace the battery (***see Section 7.2.4***)
Warning: Charger Service	A hardware problem with the battery charging circuit is detected Charging circuitry is not behaving as expected	Press **[SILENCE]**

6.3
ALARM MESSAGES AND ERROR CODES

Under most alarm conditions the infuser ceases normal operation, generates an audible alarm, and displays an alarm message or error code on the LCD screen.

There are two types of alarm conditions:

- alarm codes that can be cleared by the operator
- error codes that require qualified service personnel

6.3.1
OPERATIONAL ALARM MESSAGES

Table 6-2 lists infuser alarm codes that can be cleared by the operator. Also listed in *Table 6-2* are the alarm messages, descriptions, possible causes, and corrective actions.

Note: Operational alarm messages are displayed on the LCD screen. Associated error codes are displayed in the Alarms Log (***see Section 1.8.2***).

Table 6-2. Operational Alarm Messages and Corrective Actions

Alarm Code	Alarm	Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
N100	Unrecognizable cassette	Incorrect cassette type	An incorrect cassette is inserted	Insert proper cassette
N101	No action	No operator action and no delivery for two minutes during delivery parameters entry	Interruption or a partial change to a program	Complete programming
N102	Infuser idle 2 minutes	Infuser in reset or idle for over two minutes	Programming set without start for two minutes	Press **[START]**
N103	NV RAM lost thrpy data	Therapy data is lost	Infuser did not complete the previous non-volatile memory write successfully	Re-enter all programmed data
N104	Nurse callback B	Delivery line B has changed (if alarm is enabled)	End of delivery step on line B other than VTBI complete while callback is enabled	Press **[SILENCE]**
N105	Nurse callback A	Delivery line A has changed (if alarm is enabled)	End of delivery step on line A other than VTBI complete while callback is enabled	Press **[SILENCE]**
N160 or E160	Line B VTBI complete	Programmed VTBI completed on line B	VTBI complete on line B	Press **[SILENCE]**, replace IV bag, and restart line B
N161 or E161	Line A VTBI complete	Programmed VTBI completed on line A	VTBI complete on line A	Press **[SILENCE]**, replace IV bag, and restart line A
N180 or E180	Distal Occl	Peak distal occlusion, non-delivery	Distal occlusion detected during non-delivery	Backprime the cassette and restart the infuser
N181 or E181	Distal Occl	Negative distal occlusion, non-delivery	Distal occlusion detected during non-delivery	Backprime the cassette and restart the infuser

Table 6-2. Operational Alarm Messages and Corrective Actions

Alarm Code	Alarm	Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
N182 or E182	Prox. Occl B, Air or Prox. Occl B	Negative proximal occlusion B, non-delivery	Proximal occlusion detected on line B during non-delivery	Backprime the cassette and restart line B or Stop all lines, backprime the cassette, and restart all lines
N183 or E183	Prox. Occl B, Air or Prox. Occl B	Peak proximal occlusion B, non-delivery	Proximal occlusion detected on line B during non-delivery	Backprime the cassette and restart line B or Stop all lines, backprime the cassette, and restart all lines
N184 or E184	Prox. Occl A, Air or Prox. Occl A	Negative proximal occlusion A, non-delivery	Proximal occlusion detected on line A during non-delivery	Backprime the cassette and restart line A or Stop all lines, backprime the cassette, and restart all lines
N185 or E185	Prox. Occl A, Air or Prox. Occl A	Peak proximal occlusion A, non-delivery	Proximal occlusion detected on line A during non-delivery	Backprime the cassette and restart line A or Stop all lines, backprime the cassette, and restart all lines
N186 or E186	Distal Occl	Peak distal occlusion, delivery	Distal occlusion detected during delivery	Fix occlusion and restart the infuser
N187 or E187	Distal Occl	Negative distal occlusion, delivery	Distal occlusion detected during delivery	Fix occlusion and restart the infuser
N188 or E188	Prox. Occl B, Air	Negative proximal occlusion B, delivery	Proximal occlusion detected during delivery on line B	Fix occlusion and restart line B or Stop all lines, fix occlusion and restart the infuser

Table 6-2. Operational Alarm Messages and Corrective Actions

Alarm Code	Alarm	Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
N189 or E189	Prox. Occl B, Air	Peak proximal occlusion B, delivery	Proximal occlusion detected during delivery on line B	Fix occlusion and restart line B or Stop all lines, fix occlusion and restart the infuser
N190 or E190	Prox. Occl A, Air	Negative proximal occlusion A, delivery	Proximal occlusion detected during delivery on line A	Fix occlusion and restart line A or Stop all lines, fix occlusion and restart the infuser
N191 or E191	Prox. Occl A, Air	Peak proximal occlusion A, delivery	Proximal occlusion detected during delivery on line A	Fix occlusion and restart line A or Stop all lines, fix occlusion and restart the infuser
N230 or E230	Prox. Air Total	Proximal air-in-line total	500 mL of air has entered the cassette	Backprime the cassette and restart the infuser or Remove and manually reprime the cassette, and restart the infuser
N231 or E231	Prox. Air on B, backprime	Proximal air-in-line on line B	500 mL of air has entered the cassette on line B	Backprime the cassette and restart line B or Remove and manually reprime the cassette and restart the infuser
N232 or E232	Prox. Air on A, backprime	Proximal air-in-line on line A	500 mL of air has entered the cassette on line A	Backprime the cassette and restart line A or Remove and manually reprime the cassette and restart the infuser

Table 6-2. Operational Alarm Messages and Corrective Actions

Alarm Code	Alarm	Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
N233 or E233	Distal air cumulative	Distal air cumulative	500 mL of air detected in the last 5.3 mL of fluid delivered	Remove and manually reprime the cassette and restart the infuser
N234 or E234	Distal air bolus	Distal air bolus	100 mL bolus of air detected at distal sensor	Remove and manually reprime the cassette and restart the infuser
N250 or E250	Door opened while pumping	Door opened while pumping	Door opened while pumping	Turn off the infuser or Insert the cassette and close the door
N251 or E251	Valve/cass test fail	Valve/cassette test failure and unrestricted flow.	Valve/cassette fails leak test	Backprime and retest or Replace the cassette and retest or Replace the mechanism
N252 or E252	Depleted battery	Low battery	Battery terminal voltage is less than 5.45 V	Connect the infuser to AC power or Recharge or replace the battery
N253 or E253	Lockout violation	Hard lockout violation	The use of the **[STOP]** key or an attempt to open the door while lockout switch is locked	Unlock the lockout switch
N254 or E254	Lockout Enabled	Keypad locked	Any action not resulting in stopping of delivery while lockout switch is locked	Unlock the lockout switch

Table 6-2. Operational Alarm Messages and Corrective Actions

Alarm Code	Alarm	Description	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
N255	Lockout violation	Soft lockout violation	The use of the **[STOP]** key or an attempt to open the door while lockout switch is locked	Unlock the software lockout switch
N256	Lockout enabled	Soft lockout enabled	Any action not resulting in stopping of delivery while lockout switch is locked	Unlock the software lockout switch
-	No Alarm	Unrestricted flow	If the regulator closer is disengaged and the door opens, unrestricted flow may occur	1. Remove mechanism 2. Remove fluid shield 3. Visually inspect regulator closer 4. Verify regulator closer is completely engaged 5. Test. If unrestricted flow persists, replace the mechanism

6.3.2
ERROR CODES REQUIRING TECHNICAL SERVICE

Table 6-3 lists infusion system error codes that require technical service. Also listed in ***Table 6-3*** are malfunction descriptions, possible causes, and corrective actions.

✎ Perform corrective actions in the order listed in the Corrective Action column.

Table 6-3. Error Codes Requiring Technical Service

Error Code	Malfunction	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
E300	ADC failure	Analog to digital converter failure	Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E301	Audio alarm failure	Piezo is off but sensed on or Piezo is on but sensed off	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace piezo alarm (***see Section 7.2.14.7***) Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E302	Backlight failure	Backlight (CCFT tube) is not at the expected range	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace display (***see Section 7.2.14.3***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E320	Battery charge/ discharge current out of range	Current limiting circuitry in power supply board has failed Other hardware failure causing excessive current draw	Replace power supply PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.1***) Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Replace mechanism assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.8***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)

Table 6-3. Error Codes Requiring Technical Service

Error Code	Malfunction	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
E321	Failure of charging current to drop below end of charge current threshold within eight hours of charging, or below one ampere within six hours of charging	Defective or worn out battery	Turn power off, then on to clear the error on the device and remove the infuser from service. While the infuser is out of service, discharge the battery until the battery charge indicator on the display shows five or fewer bars, then complete an eight hour charging cycle by plugging the device into AC power and placing it into Standby mode (*see the Plum A+ 3 System Operating Manual*) If the **E321** error code does not reappear after the charging cycle, the infuser may be returned to service If the **E321** error code reappears after the charging cycle, replace the battery (***see Section 7.2.4***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E322	Battery current calibration value out of range	Defective charge current measurement circuitry	Replace power supply PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.1***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E323	Battery trickle charge current out of range	Defective or worn out battery Sensing circuit defective	Replace battery (***see Section 7.2.4***) Replace power supply PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.1***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E324	Supply overvoltage	Defective charging circuit	Replace power supply PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.1***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E325	Battery overvoltage	Battery is wrong voltage Defective sensing circuit	Replace battery (***see Section 7.2.4***) Replace power supply PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.1***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)

Table 6-3. Error Codes Requiring Technical Service

Error Code	Malfunction	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
E326	Battery disconnected while the infuser is on or battery voltage is too low	Connectors not seated properly on battery terminals Conductor caught or pinched in frame and pulled from battery Corrosion on terminals Defective battery cable Defective or worn out battery	Check for loose battery connections Check for battery conductors caught in enclosure Check for corrosion on battery terminals Check continuity of battery cable Replace battery (***see Section 7.2.4***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E340	Critical instruction failure	Power-up CPU register test failed (no malfunction message displayed)	Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E341	Critical data memory failure	Critical data memory failure	Replace mechanism assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.8***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E342	Display failure	Defective display	Replace display (***see Section 7.2.14.3***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E343	Distal air sensor failure 1	With the cassette removed, the distal air sensor self test detects liquid	Replace mechanism assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.8***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E344	Distal air sensor failure 2	With the cassette inserted, the distal air sensor self test detects sensor out of range	
E345	Distal pressure sensor failure 1	Distal pressure sensor failed while the infuser is off	
E346	Distal pressure sensor failure 2	Distal pressure sensor failed while the infuser is on	
E347	Hardware watchdog failure	Hardware watchdog failure	Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)

Table 6-3. Error Codes Requiring Technical Service

Error Code	Malfunction	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
E378	I/O valve phase loss	Generic I/O valve failure	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Replace mechanism assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.8***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E379	L/S valve phase loss	Generic L/S valve failure	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Replace mechanism assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.8***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E380	Plunger motor phase loss	Generic plunger motor failure	
E430	Proximal air sensor failure 1	Proximal air sensor ongoing test detects liquid with cassette removed	Replace mechanism assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.8***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E431	Proximal air sensor failure 2	Proximal air sensor self test detects liquid with cassette removed	
E432	Proximal pressure sensor 1	Proximal pressure sensor failed while the infuser is off	
E433	Proximal pressure sensor 2	Proximal pressure sensor failed while the infuser is on	
E434	RAM failure	RAM failure	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace peripheral assembly (***see Section 7.2.7***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E435	RTC failure	Real-time clock failure	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)

Table 6-3. Error Codes Requiring Technical Service

Error Code	Malfunction	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
E436	ROM failure	ROM checksum failure	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace peripheral assembly (***see Section 7.2.7***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E437	Software failure	Generic software failure	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E438	Stack out-of-range failure	Stack out-of-range failure	
E439	Stuck key	A key is sensed as pressed for over two minutes	Replace keypad (***see Section 7.2.14.2***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E440	Power hold stuck	Power hold signal stuck Power cannot be turned off	
E443	LCD failure	LCD bias is out of range	Replace display assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.3***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E444	CPU timebase inaccurate	CPU timer 2 and RTC measured times disagree	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E445	RTC memory failure	Real-time clock memory is corrupt	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E446	CPU timer failure	CPU timer 1 and timer 2 measured times disagree	Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E447	Battery ADC reading failure	16 consecutive readings have been either all zero or the max value	

Table 6-3. Error Codes Requiring Technical Service

Error Code	Malfunction	Possible Cause	Corrective Action
E448	SEEP write failure	SEEP data write failed	Replace mechanism assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.8***) Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Replace CPU/driver cable (***see Section 7.2.14.4***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E449	SEEP calibration data corrupted	Calibration data block corrupted	
E450	MMIO port read/write failure	I/O port read/write failure	Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E451	Inaccurate delivery	Over/under delivery detected	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***) If error codes recur, *contact Hospira*
E452	Software failure	Miscellaneous software failures	
E453	Two SEEP CRC errors	NVRAM data block corrupted	Replace mechanism assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.8***) Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***) Replace CPU/driver cable (***see Section 7.2.14.4***) Reset time and date, if required (***see Section 1.8.3***)
E454	NVRAM over capacity	Software trying to write into non-existent NVRAM space	
E455	Invalid device configuration	Incorrect flash memory on peripheral PWA	Turn power off, then on, to reset the infuser Replace peripheral PWA (***see Section 7.2.8***)
E456	Invalid drug library	A drug library install was started but not completed successfully	Attempt to reinstall the drug library (*see the System Operating Manual*) Replace peripheral assembly (***see Section 7.2.7***)
E457	Drug library corrupted	CRC failure on drug library	Reload the library (*see the System Operating Manual*)

The following error codes are not generated in the Biomed service mode:

E320	**E323**	**E326**	**E346**	**E373**	**E376**	**E379**	**E431**	**E441**
E321	**E324**	**E343**	**E371**	**E374**	**E377**	**E380**	**E432**	**E447**
E322	**E325**	**E345**	**E372**	**E375**	**E378**	**E430**	**E433**	

Note: Some error codes include sub-ID codes. These sub-ID codes are intended for Hospira internal use only, and should be included when contacting Hospira.

6.4 TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

This section details recommended procedures for problems not associated with malfunction alarms.

Note: See ***Section 6.4.1*** for unrestricted flow.

Before performing any troubleshooting procedure, turn the infuser off, then on.

Allow the self test to complete and proceed as follows:

1. If a malfunction exists, carefully inspect the infuser for damage as described in ***Section 5.2.2.***
2. If an infuser inspection has not disclosed a malfunction, perform the PVT in *Section 5.3*. See *Table 6-4* for section reference, probable cause, and corrective actions.
3. If, after completing step 1 and step 2, a malfunction has not been located, or if the infuser persistently fails, *contact Hospira.*

Table 6-4. Troubleshooting with the PVT

Test Failure	Probable Cause	Corrective Action
Self Test ***Section 5.3.3***	Cassette not properly installed	Reseat cassette
	Defective CPU PWA	Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***)
Cassette Alarm Test ***Section 5.3.4***	Cassette not properly seated	Reseat cassette
	Defective cassette	Replace cassette
Unrestricted Flow Test ***Section 5.3.5***	Cassette not properly seated	Reseat cassette
	Defective cassette	Replace cassette
	Defective or dirty valve pins	Clean valve pins
		Replace mechanism assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.8***)
Display Test ***Section 5.3.6***	Defective display assembly	Replace display assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.3***)
Keypad Verification/ Functional Test ***Section 5.3.7***	Defective keypad	Replace keypad (***see Section 7.2.14.2***)
Alarm Loudness Test ***Section 5.3.8***	Defective CPU	Replace CPU PWA (***see Section 7.2.14.6***)
	Defective peripheral PWA	Replace peripheral PWA (***see Section 7.2.8***)
	Defective piezo alarm assembly	Replace piezo alarm assembly (***see Section 7.2.14.7***)
Keypad Lockout Switch Test ***Section 5.3.9***	Defective peripheral PWA	Replace peripheral PWA (***see Section 7.2.8***)

Table 6-4. Troubleshooting with the PVT		
Test Failure	**Probable Cause**	**Corrective Action**
Proximal Occlusion Test *Section 5.3.10*	Closed proximal clamp	Open clamp
	Cassette not properly primed	Re-prime cassette
	Defective cassette	Replace cassette
	Dirty sensor pin	Clean sensor pin
	Defective APP PWA	Replace mechanism assembly (*see Section 7.2.14.8*)
Proximal Air-in-Line Test *Section 5.3.11*	Defective special cassette	Replace special cassette
	Dirty sensors	Clean sensors
	Defective APP PWA	Replace mechanism assembly (*see Section 7.2.14.8*)
Distal Air-in-Line Test *Section 5.3.12*	Defective special cassette	Replace special cassette
	Dirty sensors	Clean sensors
	Defective APP PWA	Replace mechanism assembly (*see Section 7.2.14.8*)
Distal Occlusion Test *Section 5.3.13*	Cassette not properly primed	Re-prime cassette
	Defective cassette	Replace cassette
	Dirty sensor pin	Clean sensor pin
	Defective APP PWA	Replace mechanism assembly (*see Section 7.2.14.8*)
Delivery Accuracy Test *Section 5.3.14*	Set not properly primed	Re-prime cassette
	Damaged or faulty cassette	Replace cassette
	Defective mechanism assembly	Replace mechanism assembly (*see Section 7.2.14.8*)
Electrical Safety Test *Section 5.3.16*	Defective AC power cord	Replace AC power cord (*see Section 7.2.5*)

6.4.1

UNRESTRICTED FLOW

WARNING: UNRESTRICTED FLOW MAY BE LIFE-THREATENING.

CAUTION: Prevent unrestricted flow by ensuring that the regulator closer is properly seated. If unable to ensure this, discontinue use and contact Hospira.

Unrestricted flow may occur if the infuser's regulator closer is not seated correctly and the cassette is removed from the device without ensuring the roller clamp or slide clamp on the administration set is in the closed position.

To prevent an unrestricted flow event, see ***Figure 6-1***, and proceed as follows:

1. Remove the mechanism and fluid shield as described in ***Section 7.2.14.8*** and ***Section 7.2.14.10***.
2. Visually inspect the regulator closer and verify the regulator closer is completely seated.
3. If the regulator closer is not completely seated, discontinue use and *contact Hospira*.

If the regulator closer is completely seated, reassemble the device and perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

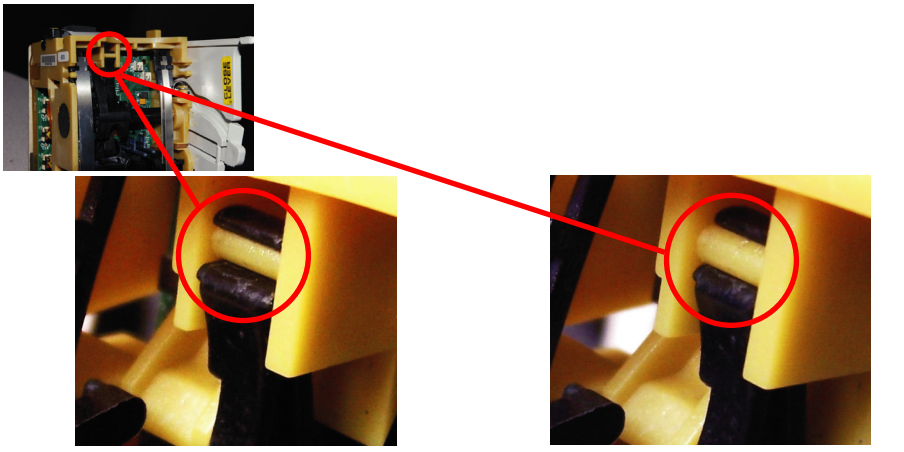

Figure 6-1. Regulator Closer

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Section 7

REPLACEABLE PARTS AND REPAIRS

This section itemizes all parts and subassemblies of the infusion system that are repairable within the scope of this manual. In addition, this section details replacement procedures for all listed parts.

7.1 REPLACEABLE PARTS

Replaceable parts for the infusion system are itemized in the Illustrated Parts Breakdown (IPB) and are identified in ***Figure 9-1***. ***Table 9-2*** identifies each part by an index number that correlates to ***Figure 9-1***.

To view the online replacement parts list, visit the website at **www.hospiraparts.com**.

7.2 REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES

This section contains safety and equipment precautions, required tools and materials, and step-by-step procedures for replacing parts in the infuser. Unless otherwise stated, always perform the PVT after a replacement procedure.

Figures are rendered as graphic representations to approximate actual product. Therefore, figures may not exactly reflect the product.

7.2.1 SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT PRECAUTIONS

Before opening the front enclosure of the infuser, take all necessary precautions for working on high-voltage equipment.

WARNING: EXPLOSION HAZARD EXISTS IF THE INFUSER IS SERVICED IN THE PRESENCE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES.

WARNING: UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, DISCONNECT THE INFUSER FROM AC POWER BEFORE PERFORMING ADJUSTMENT OR REPLACEMENT PROCEDURES.

CAUTION: Use proper ESD grounding techniques when handling components. Wear an antistatic wrist strap and use an ESD-protected workstation. Store PWAs in antistatic bags before placing on any surface.

7.2.2
REQUIRED TOOLS AND MATERIALS

The following tools and materials, or equivalents, are required for the replacement procedures in this section. In addition, the beginning of each procedure lists tools and materials required for that specific procedure.

- Set of flat blade screwdrivers
- Set of Phillips screwdrivers
- Set of standard and metric nutdrivers
- Metric 10 mm wrench
- Custom nutdriver (P/N 519-95056-001)
- Long needle nose pliers
- Wide head pliers
- Diagonal cutters
- X-acto™ knife
- Mild solvent
- Lint-free cloth

7.2.3
RUBBER FOOT PAD REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a #2 Phillips screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Pad, Rubber Foot
Screw, 6-32 x 1/2, Pan Head, Phillips

To replace a rubber foot pad, see ***Figure 7-1***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Place the infuser face down on a soft flat surface.
3. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screw that secures the rubber foot pad.
4. Install the replacement rubber foot pad in the exact reverse order of removal.

Replacement of a rubber foot pad is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infuser may have been damaged during the procedure, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

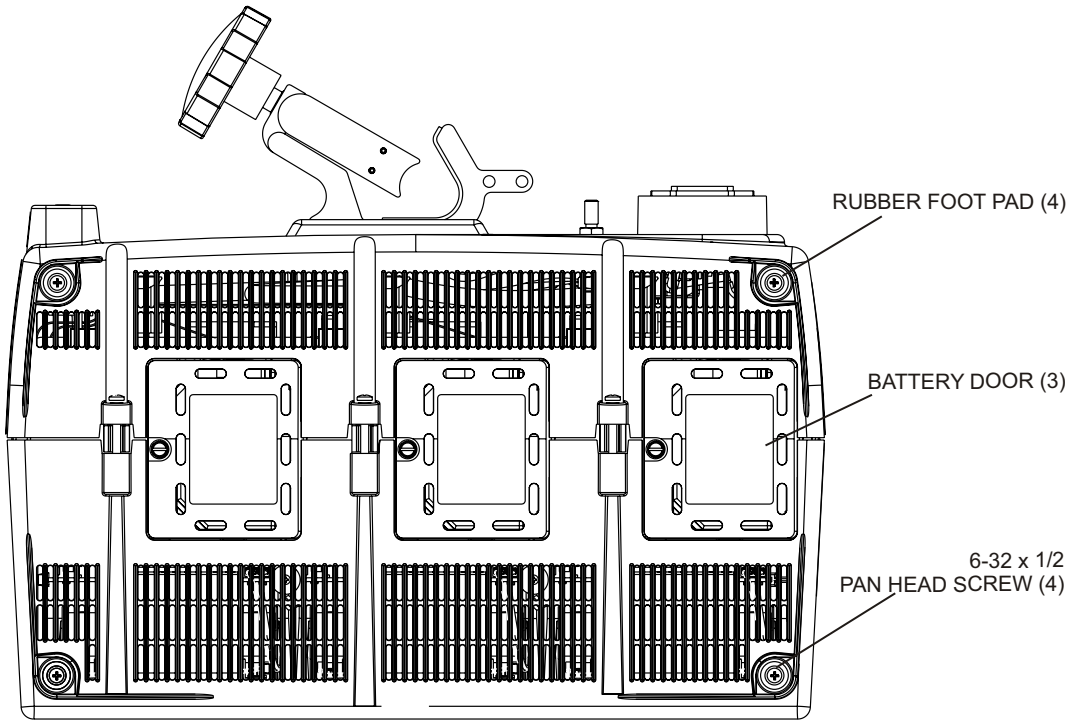


Figure 7-1. Bottom View

7.2.4
BATTERY, WIRE HARNESS, DOOR, AND DOOR PAD REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are:

- Medium size flat blade screwdriver
- Long needle nose pliers
- X-acto knife
- Battery cable connector tool (P/N 519-89318-001), or equivalent
- Mild solvent
- Lint-free cloth

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Battery, with Wire Harness
Door, Battery
Pad, Door
Ring, Retaining
Screw, 6-32 x 1/2, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer

To replace a battery, wire harness, door, or door pad, see ***Figure 7-2***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Place the infuser face down on a soft flat surface.
3. Using the flat blade screwdriver, remove the screw and retaining ring that attach the battery door to the infuser, and remove the door.
4. Inspect the battery door and replace, if required.
5. If the battery door pad is defective, remove it and clean the door with mild solvent. Dry the battery door thoroughly, and install the replacement pad on the door.
6. Disconnect the battery harness from the charger circuit cable. Carefully pull the battery harness wires and connector outside the enclosure, and remove the battery.
7. Using the needle nose pliers, remove the wire harness connectors from the battery terminals.
8. Using the battery cable connector tool, install the wire harness connectors onto the terminals of the replacement battery. Confirm the red wire is installed on the positive **(+)** terminal next to the red marker on top of the battery, and the black wire is installed on the negative **(-)** terminal.

⚠ **CAUTION: Do not allow the terminals to come into contact with each other.**

9. Connect the replacement battery harness to the charger circuit cable, and insert the replacement battery into the enclosure. The cable connectors are keyed so that cables cannot be connected incorrectly.

✎ **Note:** Confirm the battery harness is not pinched between the battery and the enclosure.

10. Replace the battery door using the screw and retaining ring that were removed in step 3.
11. Press **[ON/OFF]** with the infuser disconnected from AC power, and verify the front panel battery symbol illuminates.
12. Access the **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen and press **[CHANGE BATTERY]**.

✎ **Note:** The **[CHANGE BATTERY]** softkey will not appear on earlier versions of the Plum A+3.

Replacement of the battery door and door pad is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infuser may have been damaged during the procedure, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

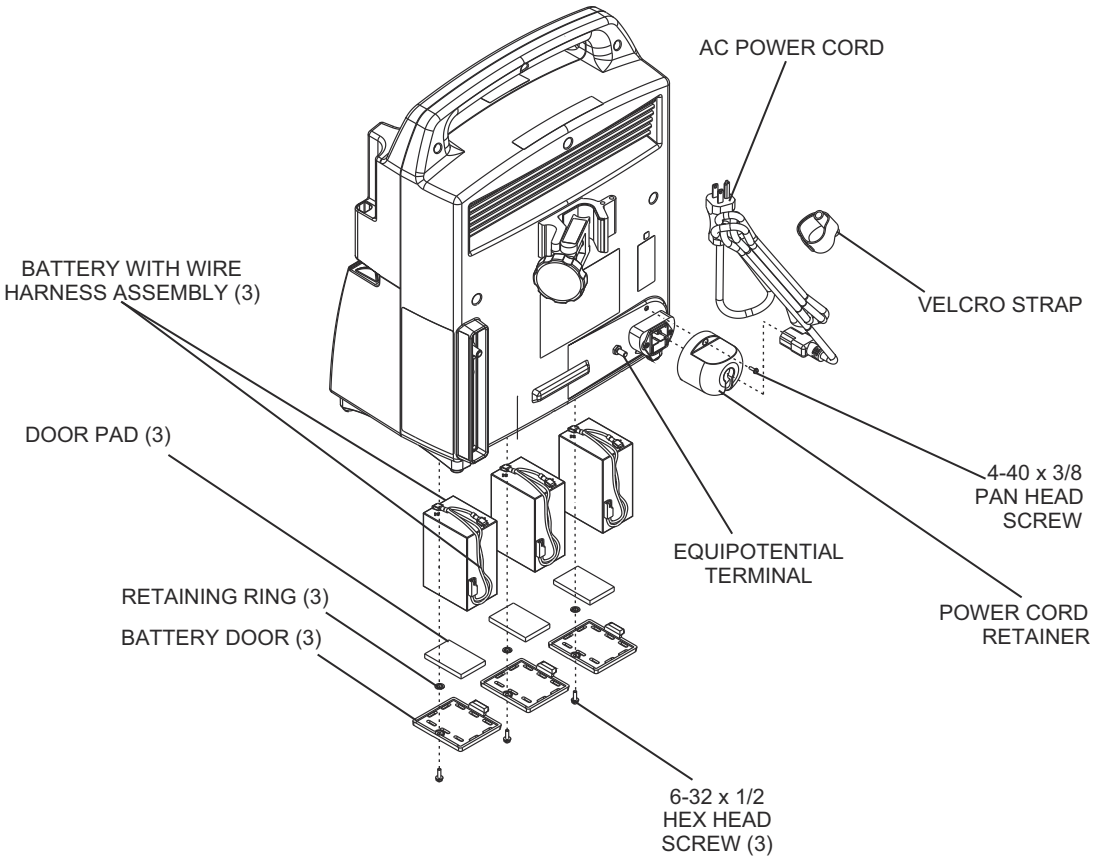


Figure 7-2. AC Power Cord Assembly and Battery Assembly

7.2.5
AC POWER CORD, RETAINER, AND VELCRO STRAP REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a #2 Phillips screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Cordset, AC Power, Hospital Grade, Detachable
Retainer, AC Power Cord
Strap, Velcro, AC Power Cord
Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Pan Head, Phillips

To replace the AC power cord, retainer, or Velcro strap, see ***Figure 7-2***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screw from the AC power cord retainer. Turn the power cord retainer approximately 1/8 turn counterclockwise.
4. Unplug the power cord, and slide the plug through the retainer.

   Note: Remove the AC power cord from its receptacle by grasping the plug. Do not pull the cord.

5. Remove the Velcro strap from the power cord. Inspect the Velcro strap for wear and replace, if required. Attach the strap to the replacement power cord.
6. Inspect the retainer and replace, if required.
7. Install the replacement AC power cord in the exact reverse order of removal.
8. Reinstall the batteries.
9. Connect the infuser to AC power and confirm the AC indicator is lit.
10. Press **[ON/OFF]** and verify the infuser powers on.

To verify successful AC power cord replacement, perform the Electrical Safety Test in ***Section 5.3.16***.

Replacement of the retainer and Velcro strap is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infuser may have been damaged during the procedure, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.6
SEPARATING THE FRONT ENCLOSURE, REAR ENCLOSURE, AND MAIN CHASSIS ASSEMBLY

The front enclosure consists of an upper assembly and a lower assembly. The main chassis assembly consists of an upper chassis and a lower chassis.

The recommended tool for this procedure is a #2 Phillips screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Enclosure, Upper Front
Enclosure, Lower Front
Enclosure, Rear
Chassis, Upper
Chassis, Lower
Screw, 6-32 x 1/2, Pan Head, Phillips
Screw, 6-32 x 1 1/4, Pan Head, Phillips
Screw, 6-32 x 2 3/4, Pan Head, Phillips
Screw, 8-32 x 3 1/2, Pan Head, Phillips
Washer, Flat, #6
Washer, Flat #8

To separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly, see ***Figure 7-3***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Remove the AC power cord and retainer as described in ***Section 7.2.5***.
4. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screws from the rear enclosure.
5. Remove the rear enclosure by lifting it up and to the side.
6. Disconnect the three internal power connectors.
7. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screws from the bottom corners of the center mechanism.
8. Set the infuser upright and remove the upper front enclosure by pulling it away from the upper chassis.
9. Remove the lower front enclosure by tilting the infuser back approximately 10 degrees, and pull the lower front enclosure away from the lower chassis.
10. Reassemble the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of disassembly. Follow the screw placement sequence as illustrated in ***Figure 7-4***.

✎ **Note:** When reassembling the upper front enclosure, lift all three door handles first.

To verify successful assembly, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

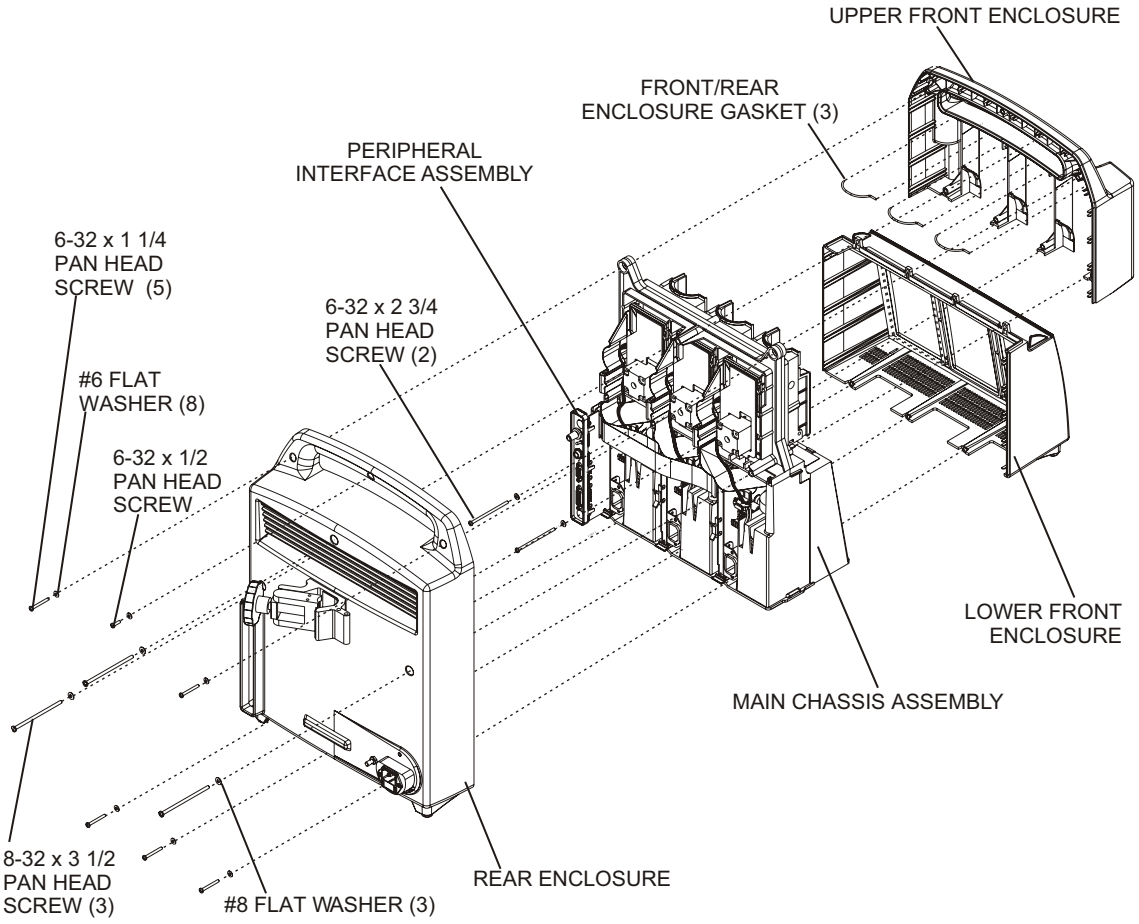


Figure 7-3. Rear Enclosure, Main Chassis, and Front Enclosure

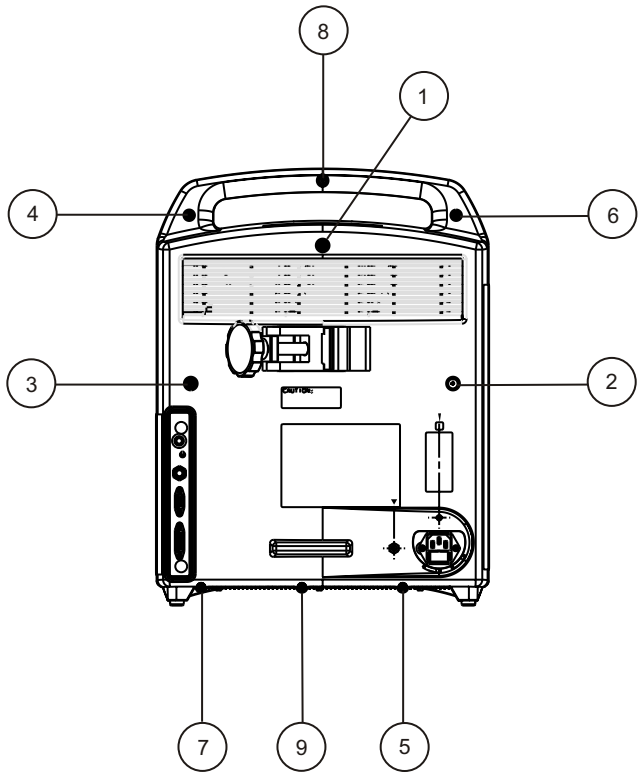


Figure 7-4. Screw Placement Sequence

7.2.7
PERIPHERAL INTERFACE ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

⚠ **CAUTION: Peripheral interface assembly replacement should only be performed after receiving approval from Hospira.**

✎ **Note:** Replacing the peripheral interface assembly does not change the existing Biomed settings.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Peripheral Interface
Assembly, Cable, Peripheral #1
Assembly, Cable, Peripheral #2

To replace the peripheral interface assembly, proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Remove the rear enclosure as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Disconnect peripheral cable #1 from the peripheral interface PWA.
5. Disconnect peripheral cable #2 from the peripheral interface PWA.

6. Depress the retention clip and carefully pull the peripheral interface assembly away from the infuser.

Note: When removing the peripheral interface assembly, note the placement guides where the peripheral interface PWA rests.

7. Install the replacement peripheral interface assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.

Note: Verify the peripheral interface PWA is placed properly between the guides and fits correctly into the CPU PWA.

8. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.
9. Turn on the infuser, and verify completion of the self test.

To verify successful peripheral interface assembly replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.8
PERIPHERAL PWA REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a #2 Phillips screwdriver.

The replacement part for this procedure is:

PWA, Peripheral

To replace a peripheral PWA, see ***Figure 7-5***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Remove the rear enclosure as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. To replace peripheral PWA #1, disconnect peripheral cable #1, depress the retention clip, and carefully pull the peripheral PWA away from the infuser. Note the location of the cable ties and mounts.
5. To replace peripheral PWA #2, disconnect peripheral cable #2, depress the retention clip, and carefully pull the peripheral PWA away from the infuser. Note the location of the cable ties and mounts.
6. Replace peripheral PWA #1 and peripheral PWA #2 in the exact reverse order of removal.

Note: Verify the peripheral PWAs are placed properly between the guides and fit correctly.

7. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful peripheral PWA replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

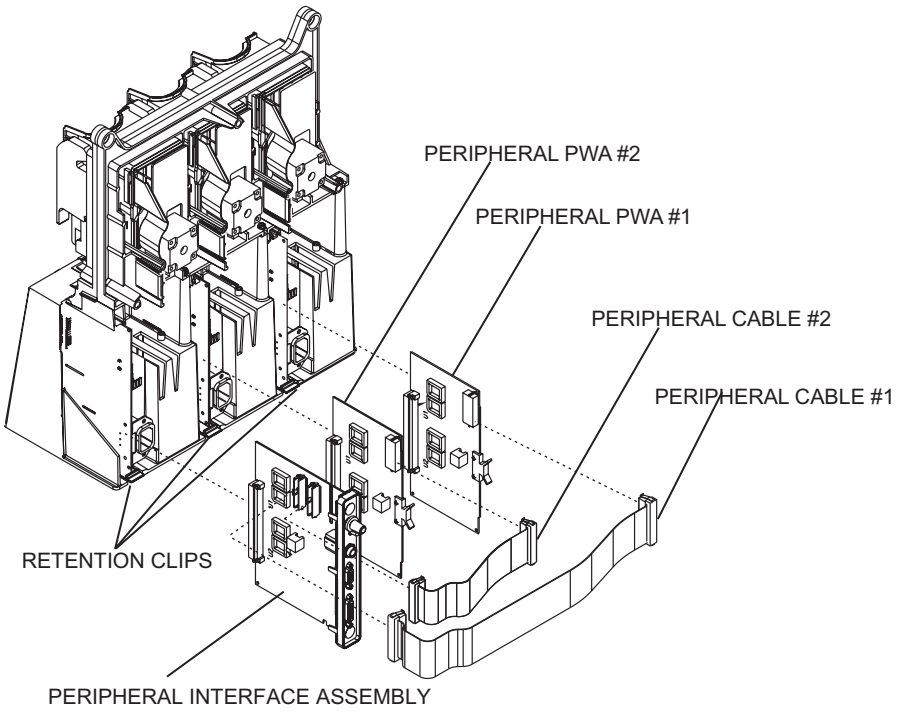


Figure 7-5. Peripheral Interface Assembly and Peripheral PWAs

7.2.9
PERIPHERAL COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

Peripheral component replacement includes the replacement of the volume control knob and the peripheral cover.

To replace peripheral components, see ***Figure 7-6***, then proceed as detailed in the following sections.

7.2.9.1
VOLUME CONTROL KNOB REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a medium size flat blade screwdriver, an X-acto knife, and long needle nose pliers.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Volume Control Knob
Cap, Knob
Cover, Knob

To replace the volume control knob, see ***Figure 7-6***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Remove the peripheral interface assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.7***.

4. Using the X-acto knife, lift the volume control knob end cap away from the knob, exposing a flat head screw.
5. Using the flat blade screwdriver, remove the screw that secures the knob.
6. Using long needle nose pliers, remove the knob cap, knob cover, and volume control knob.
7. Install the replacement volume control knob in the exact reverse order of removal.
8. Install the peripheral interface assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.
9. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

Replacement of the volume control knob is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infuser may have been damaged during the procedure, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.9.2

PERIPHERAL COVER REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a #2 Phillips screwdriver, set of nutdrivers, an X-acto knife, custom nutdriver, and long needle nose pliers.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Cover, Peripheral
Shield, Spring, ESD
Seal, Rectangle
Seal, Round
Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Hex Head, Nylon
Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Pan Head, Phillips, with Washer
Nut, Hex, Nurse Call Jack
Nut, Hex, 4-40
Washer, Flat, #4, Nylon

To replace the peripheral cover, see ***Figure 7-6***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Remove the peripheral interface assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.7***.
4. Remove the volume control knob as described in ***Section 7.2.9.1***.
5. Using a 5/16 nutdriver, remove the nut that secures the potentiometer to the peripheral cover. Using the needle nose pliers, remove the lock washer.
6. Using the custom nutdriver, remove the hex nut that secures the nurse call jack to the peripheral cover.
7. Inspect the rectangle seal and round seals and replace, if required.
8. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screws that secure the peripheral interface PWA to the cover.

Note: Note the position of the two hex nuts installed in the PWA mounting brackets located on the peripheral cover. Retain the nuts for re-assembly.

9. Using a 3/16 nutdriver, remove the screws from the DataPort connector.
10. Inspect the ESD spring and replace, if required.
11. Install the replacement peripheral cover in the exact reverse order of removal.
12. Install the volume control knob and nurse call jack nut in the exact reverse order of removal.
13. Install the peripheral interface assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.7***.
14. Reinstall the batteries, and connect the device to AC power.
15. Turn on the infuser, and verify completion of the self test.

To verify successful peripheral cover replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

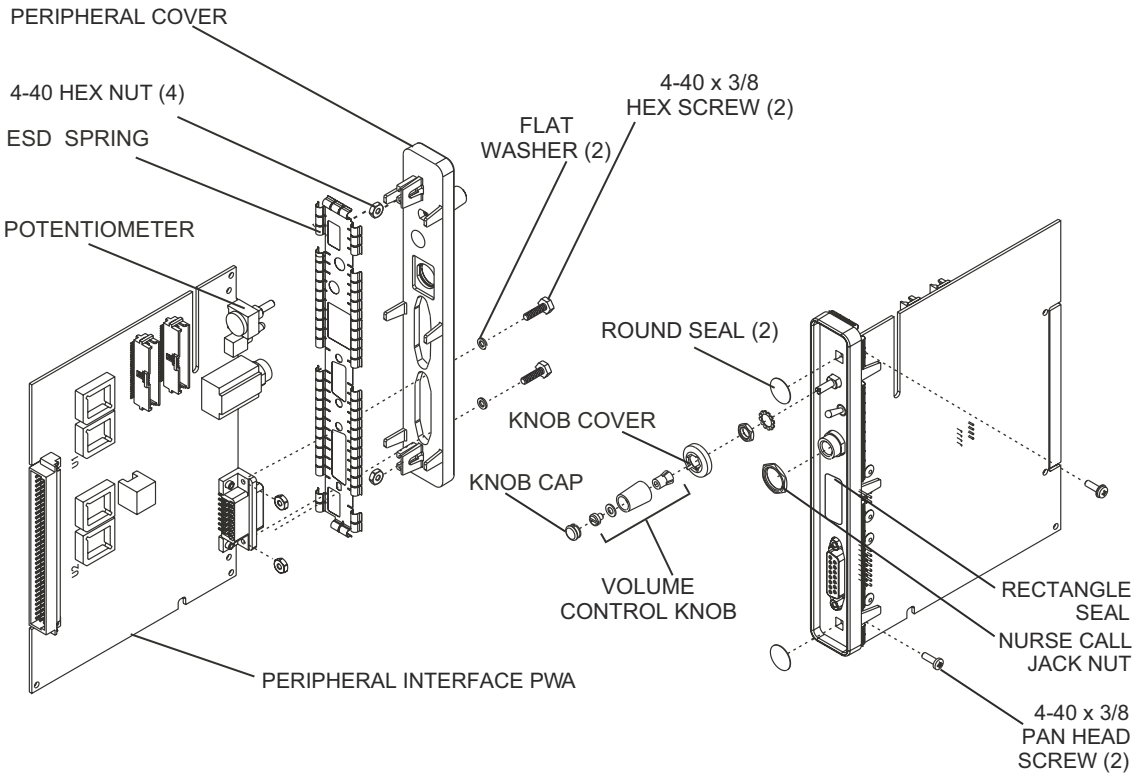


Figure 7-6. Peripheral Interface Assembly Components

7.2.10
FRONT/REAR ENCLOSURE GASKET REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is needle nose pliers.

The replacement part for this procedure is:

Gasket, Front/Rear Enclosure

✎ **Note:** Clean and remove any foreign matter on the replacement gasket or in the spaces where the replacement gasket is to be installed.

To replace a front/rear enclosure gasket, see ***Figure 7-3***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Using the needle nose pliers, remove the front/rear enclosure gasket from the upper front enclosure ***(see Figure 7-3)***.
5. Install the replacement front/rear gasket in the exact reverse order of removal.
6. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
7. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful front/rear enclosure gasket replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.11
LOWER FRONT ENCLOSURE GASKET REPLACEMENT

Lower front enclosure gasket replacement includes the replacement of the following:

- EMI D-shape gaskets
- Keypad gaskets
- Top seal gaskets

To replace the lower front enclosure gaskets see ***Figure 7-7***, then proceed as detailed in the following sections.

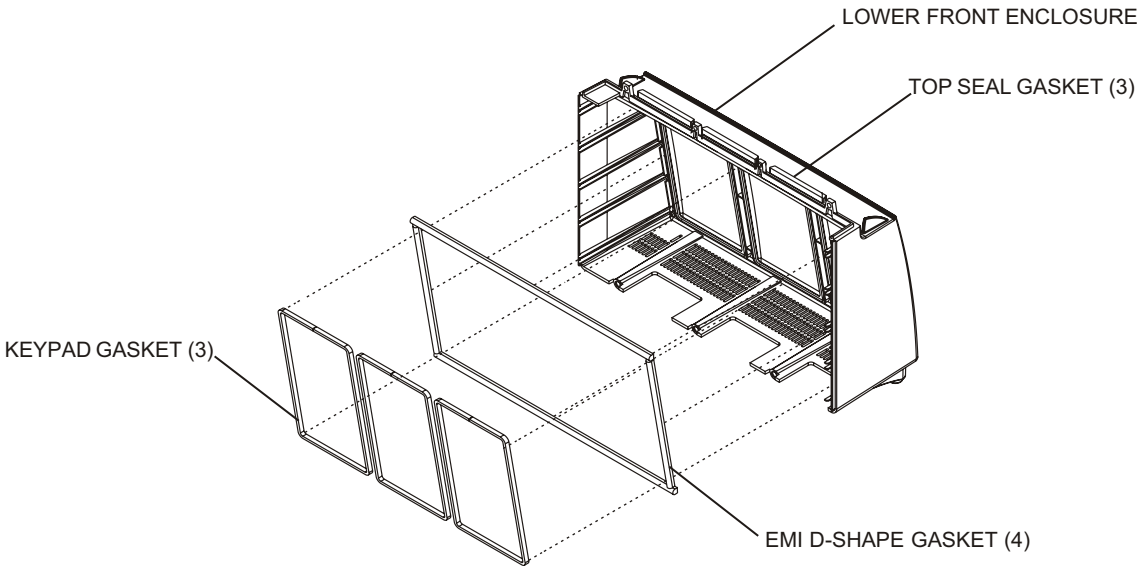


Figure 7-7. Lower Front Enclosure Gaskets

7.2.11.1

EMI GASKET REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is needle nose pliers.

The replacement part for this procedure is:

Gasket, EMI, D-Shape, 6.62 in.
Gasket, EMI, D-Shape, 13 in.

To replace an EMI gasket, see ***Figure 7-7***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Using the needle nose pliers, remove the EMI D-shape gasket.

   Note: Clean and remove any foreign matter on the replacement gasket or in the space where the replacement gasket is to be installed.

5. Remove the backing from the replacement EMI gasket to expose the adhesive and press the gasket into place on the lower front enclosure.
6. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
7. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful EMI gasket replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.11.2
KEYPAD GASKET REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is needle nose pliers.

The replacement part for this procedure is:

Gasket, Keypad

To replace a keypad gasket, see ***Figure 7-7***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Using the needle nose pliers, remove the keypad gasket.

Note: Clean and remove any foreign matter on the replacement gasket or in the space where the replacement gasket is to be installed.

5. Install the replacement keypad gasket in the gasket grooves. The gasket gap created by the ends of the gasket must be placed at the top of the keypad window.
6. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
7. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful keypad gasket replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.11.3
TOP SEAL GASKET REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is an X-acto knife.

The replacement part for this procedure is:

Gasket, Top Seal

To replace a top seal gasket, see ***Figure 7-7***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
3. Using the X-acto knife, remove the top seal gasket.
4. Using a light solvent, clean the area of all foreign matter.
5. Remove the backing from the replacement top seal gasket to expose the adhesive and press the gasket into place on the lower front enclosure.
6. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
7. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful top seal gasket replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.12
REAR ENCLOSURE ASSEMBLY COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

Rear enclosure assembly component replacement includes replacement of the following:

- Rear enclosure gaskets
- Pole clamp assembly, backing plate, and insulator
- Equipotential terminal
- Internal AC power cord
- AC connector
- Fuses

To replace the rear enclosure assembly components, see ***Figure 7-8*** and ***Figure 7-9***, then proceed as detailed in the following sections.

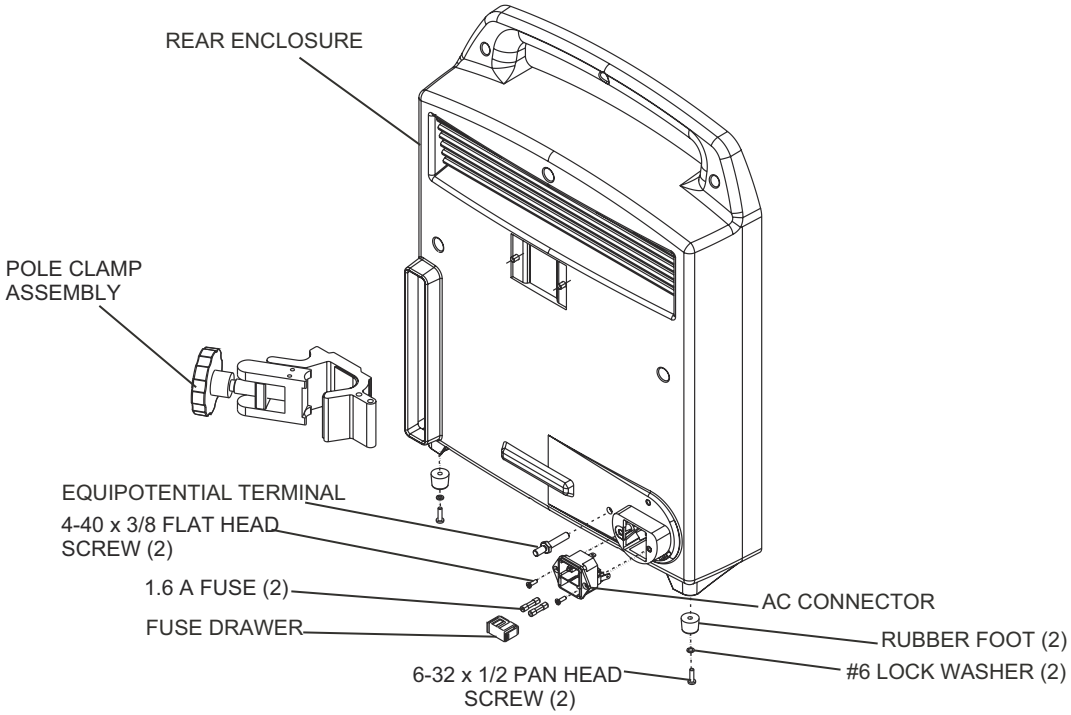


Figure 7-8. External Rear Enclosure Assembly Components

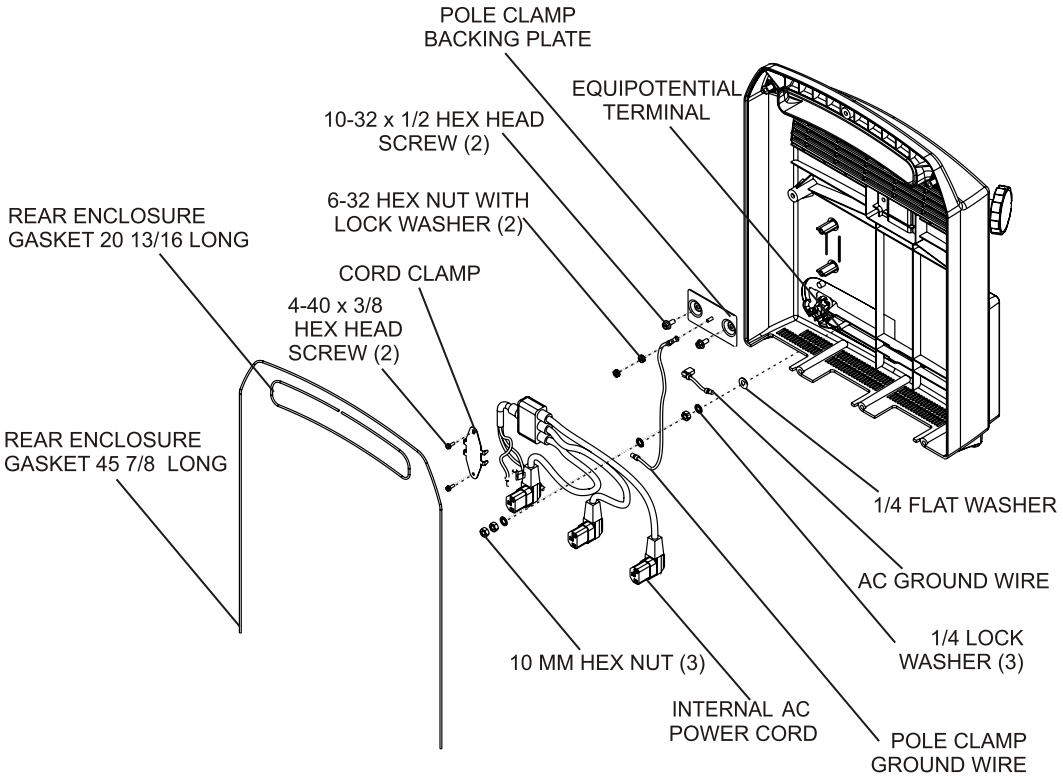


Figure 7-9. Internal Rear Enclosure Assembly Components

7.2.12.1
POLE CLAMP ASSEMBLY AND BACKING PLATE REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a set of nutdrivers and a medium size flat blade screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Pole Clamp
Plate, Backing, Pole Clamp
Tape, Insulation
Wire, Ground, Pole Clamp
Terminal, Equipotential
Screw, 10-32 x 1/2, Hex Head, Slotted
Nut, Hex, 6-32
Nut, Hex, 10 mm

To replace the pole clamp assembly and backing plate, see ***Figure 7-8*** and ***Figure 7-9***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure and rear enclosure as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Using a 5/16 nutdriver, remove the nuts that secure the ground wire to the backing plate.
5. Using a 10 mm nutdriver, remove the nuts and washers that secure the ground wire to the equipotential terminal.
6. Inspect the ground wire and equipotential terminal and replace, if required.
7. Using the flat blade screwdriver, remove the screws that secure the pole clamp assembly and backing plate, and remove the pole clamp and backing plate from the rear enclosure.
8. Install the replacement pole clamp assembly and backing plate, using the screws that were removed in step 7.
9. Completely cover the pole clamp backing plate with insulation tape. Press firmly to adhere the insulation tape to the backing plate.

⚠ **CAUTION: Assure the insulation tape covers the entire backing plate. If the backing plate is exposed, the power supply PWA may be damaged when power is applied to the infuser.**

10. Secure the ground wire to the backing plate and equipotential terminal.
11. Join the front enclosure and rear enclosure in the exact reverse order of separation.
12. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful pole clamp assembly and backing plate replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.12.2
INTERNAL AC POWER CORD REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a medium size flat blade screwdriver, needle nose pliers, and a set of nutdrivers.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Cord, Internal, AC Power
Clamp, Internal Power Cord
Wire, Ground, AC Power
Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Hex Head, Slotted
Washer, Flat, 1/4
Washer, Lock, 1/4

To replace the internal AC power cord, see ***Figure 7-9***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front and rear enclosures as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Using the flat blade screwdriver, remove the screws from the internal power cord clamp.
5. Using the needle nose pliers, remove the wires from the AC connector.
6. Using a 10 mm nutdriver, remove the hex nuts and washers that secure the AC ground wire to the equipotential terminal.
7. Inspect the ground wire and replace, if required.
8. Install the replacement internal AC power cord in the exact reverse order of removal.
9. Join the front enclosure and rear enclosure in the exact reverse order of separation.
10. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful internal AC power cord replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.12.3
AC CONNECTOR REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are needle nose pliers and a #2 Phillips screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Connector, AC
Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Flat Head, Phillips

To replace the AC connector, see ***Figure 7-8***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the rear enclosure and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Remove the AC power cord retainer and AC power cord as described in ***Section 7.2.5***.
5. Using the needle nose pliers, remove the internal power cord wires and the AC ground wire from the AC connector.
6. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screws that secure the AC connector to the rear enclosure.
7. Install the replacement AC connector in the exact reverse order of removal.

8. Join the rear enclosure and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
9. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful AC connector replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.12.4
FUSE REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a #2 Phillips screwdriver and a small flat blade screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Fuse, 1.6 A, 250 V
Drawer, Fuse

To replace the fuses, see ***Figure 7-8***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the rear enclosure and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Remove the power cord retainer and power cord as described in ***Section 7.2.5***.
5. Locate the fuse drawer directly below the AC power receptacle. Insert the flat blade screwdriver between the right locking tab of the fuse drawer and the AC connector housing. Press the tab toward the center of the fuse drawer to release it. Verify the fuse drawer moves slightly outward.
6. Repeat step 5 to release the left locking tab. Grasp both locking tabs and remove the fuse drawer from the AC connector.
7. Inspect the fuse drawer and replace, if required.

⚠ **CAUTION: Confirm the replacement fuse rating is identical to the rating indicated on the fuse drawer.**

8. Remove the fuses and replace with approved fuses only *(**see Section 8**)*. Do not use any other fuse types.
9. Insert the fuse drawer into the receptacle, then press the fuse drawer into the AC connector until it clicks into position.
10. Reinstall the power cord retainer and power cord in the exact reverse order of disassembly.
11. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful fuse replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.12.5
REAR ENCLOSURE GASKET REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is needle nose pliers.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Gasket, Rear Enclosure, 20 13/16
Gasket, Rear Enclosure, 45 7/8

To replace a rear enclosure gasket, see ***Figure 7-9***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the rear enclosure and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Using the needle nose pliers, remove the rear enclosure gasket.

Note: Clean and remove any foreign matter on the replacement gasket or in the space where the replacement gasket is to be installed.

5. Install the replacement rear enclosure gasket by pressing it into the gasket channel.
6. Join the front enclosure and rear enclosure in the exact reverse order of separation.
7. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful rear enclosure gasket replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.13
MINIPOLE ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

The minipole assembly is an accessory that attaches to the infuser through two holes in the pole clamp extrusion and is held in place by a cotter ring. The cotter ring passes through a hole near the end of the longer of the two vertical rods on the bag hanger, and prevents the removal of the minipole from the holes in the pole clamp.

The recommended tool for this procedure is needle nose pliers.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Minipole
Ring, Cotter

To replace the minipole assembly, see ***Figure 7-10***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Place the infuser face down on a soft surface.
3. Grasp the cotter ring and twist, rotate, and remove the cotter ring from the rod hole.
4. Remove the bag hanger from the pole clamp rod holes, and remove the minipole.
5. Install the replacement minipole assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.

Replacement of the minipole assembly is routine maintenance and no verification procedure is normally required. However, if the infuser may have been damaged during the procedure perform the PVT as described in ***Section 5.3***.

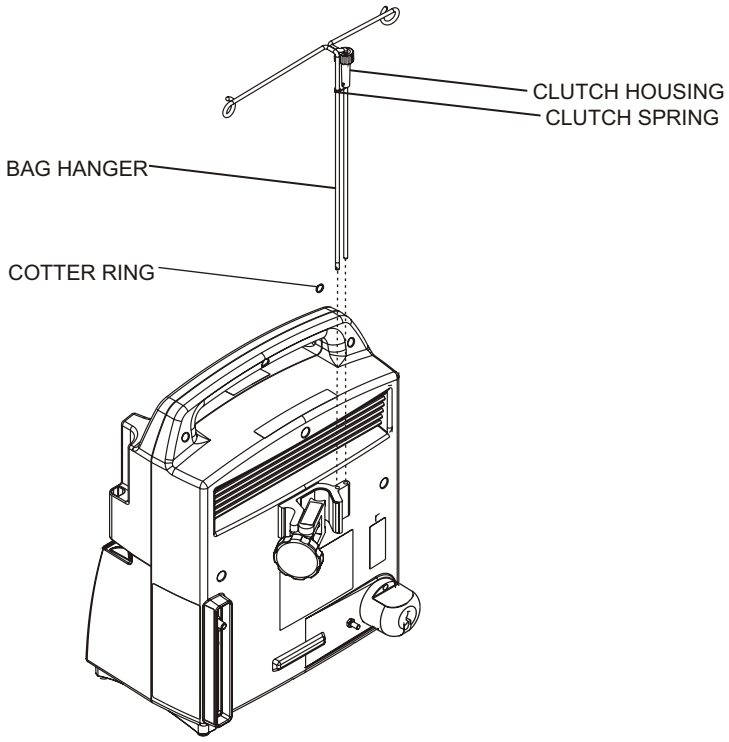


Figure 7-10. Minipole Assembly

7.2.14
MAIN CHASSIS ASSEMBLY COMPONENT REPLACEMENT

Main chassis assembly component replacement includes replacement of the following:

- Power supply PWA
- Keypad
- Display
- CPU PWA
- Piezo alarm
- Mechanism assembly
- Cassette door
- Fluid shield
- Opener handle

To replace the main chassis assembly components, see ***Figure 7-11***, then proceed as detailed in the following sections.

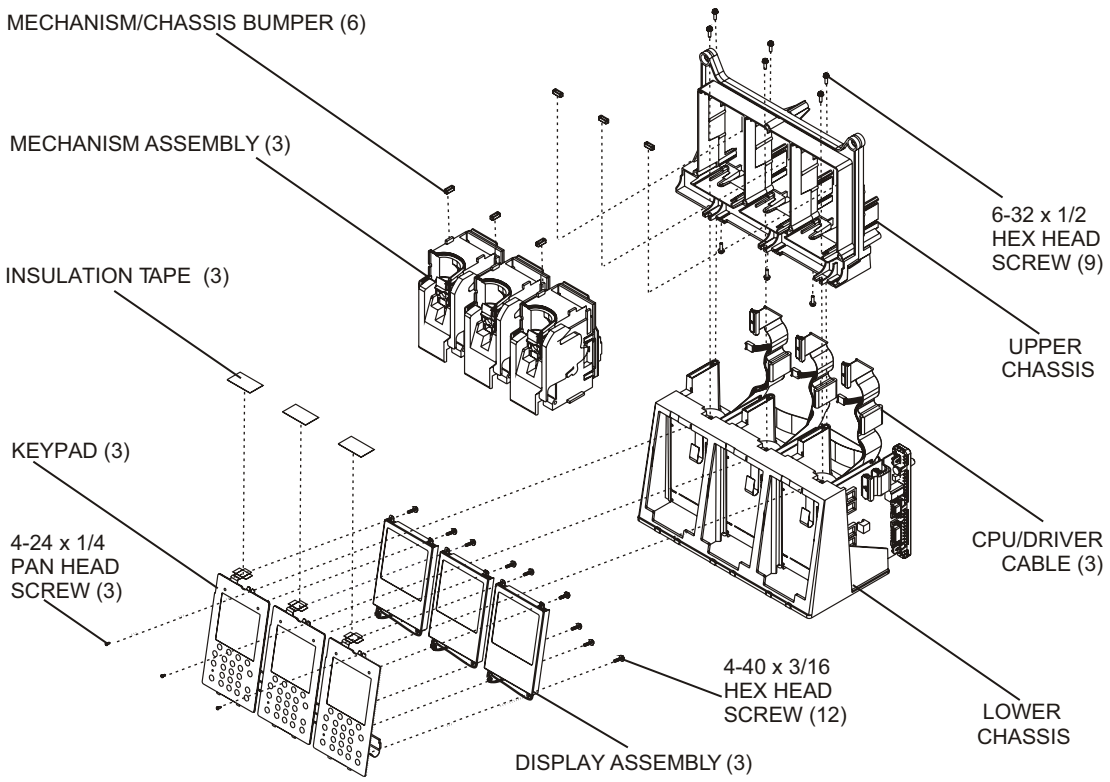


Figure 7-11. Main Chassis Assembly Components (1 of 2)

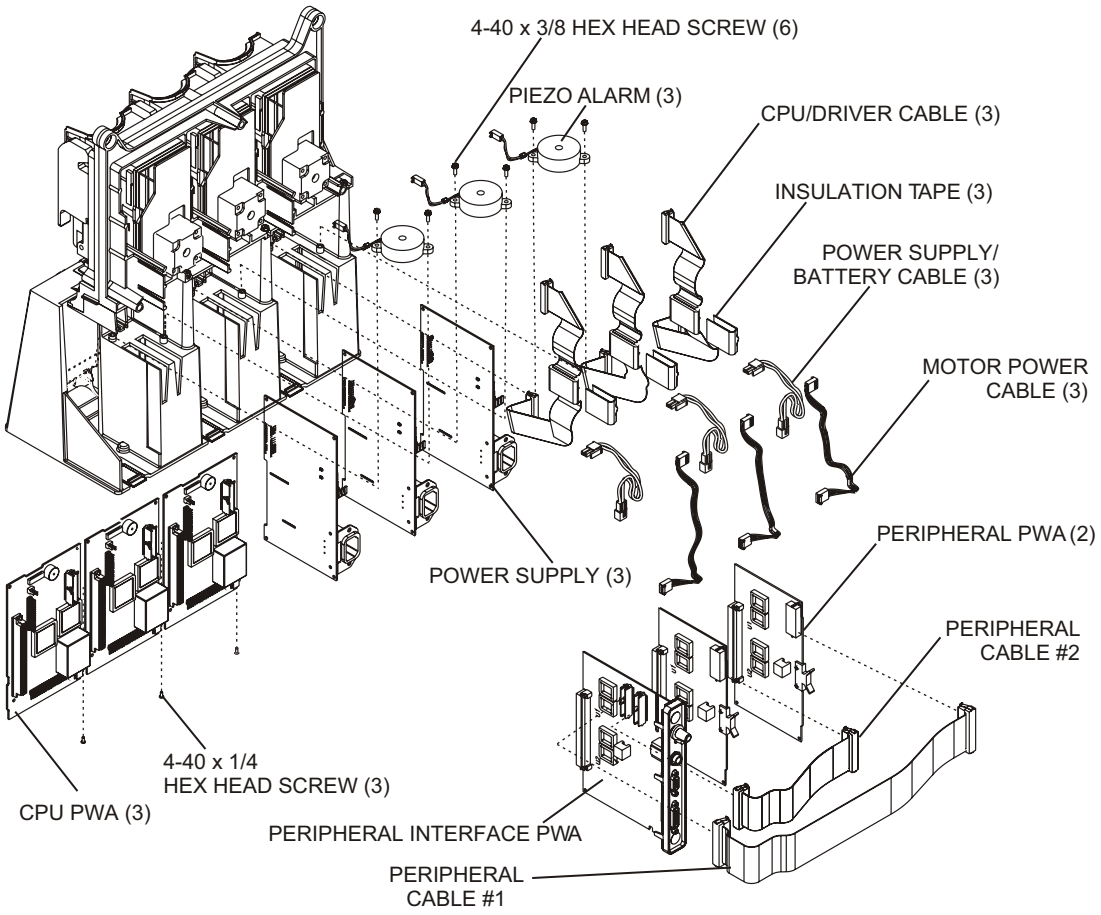


Figure 7-11. Main Chassis Assembly Components (2 of 2)

7.2.14.1
POWER SUPPLY PWA REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a medium size flat blade screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

PWA, Power Supply
Assembly, Cable, Power Supply/Battery

To replace a power supply PWA, see ***Figure 7-11 (2 of 2)***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the rear enclosure from the main chassis as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Disconnect the battery cable from the power supply PWA.
5. Disconnect the peripheral cables from the peripheral PWAs.
6. Remove the power supply PWA by pressing down on the finger tab at the bottom front of the power supply PWA. Slide the power supply PWA away from the CPU PWA.
7. Install the replacement power supply PWA in the exact reverse order of removal.

Note: Verify the replacement power supply PWA connects to the CPU PWA correctly to avoid misalignment.

Note: If an alarm sounds, press **[ON/OFF]** to deactivate the alarm.

8. Join the rear enclosure and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
9. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful power supply PWA replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.14.2
KEYPAD REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a #2 Phillips screwdriver, medium size flat blade screwdriver, and an X-acto knife.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Keypad
Tape, Insulation
Screw, 4-24 x 1/4, Pan Head, Phillips

To replace a keypad, see ***Figure 7-11 (1 of 2)***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Disconnect the keypad cable from the CPU PWA.
5. Using the X-acto knife, lift the white insulation tape that secures the grounding tab to the main chassis.

6. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screw that secures the keypad and display to the lower main chassis.
7. Carefully disconnect the flex ribbon cable from the display by pushing the connector locking tabs down.
8. Using the flat blade screwdriver, separate the keypad and display by removing the screws that secure the keypad to the display.
9. Install the replacement keypad in the exact reverse order of removal.
10. Install the keypad and display in the exact reverse order of removal.
11. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
12. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful keypad replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.14.3
DISPLAY ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a #2 Phillips screwdriver and a medium size flat blade screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Display
Screw, 4-40 x 3/16, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer

To replace a display assembly, see ***Figure 7-11 (1 of 2)***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Remove the keypad as described in ***Section 7.2.14.2***.
5. Disconnect the display cable from the CPU PWA and remove the display.
6. Install the replacement display in the exact reverse order of removal.
7. Reassemble the keypad and display assembly.
8. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
9. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful display assembly replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.14.4

CPU/DRIVER CABLE REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is an X-acto knife.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Cable, CPU/Driver
Tape, Ferrite
Tape, Insulation

To replace a CPU/driver cable, see ***Figure 7-11*** *(**1 of 2**)*, ***Figure 7-12***, and ***Figure 7-13***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Remove the peripheral interface PWA as described in ***Section 7.2.7***.
5. Remove the peripheral PWAs as described in ***Section 7.2.8***.
6. Remove the power supply PWA as described in ***Section 7.2.14.1***.
7. Disconnect the CPU/driver cable from the mechanism assembly.
8. Remove the insulating tape that secures the CPU/driver cable and ferrite to the center tab *(**see Figure 7-13**)*.
9. Remove both ends of ferrite tape from the center tab. Cut off the adhesive strip on one side of the ferrite tape and pull through the ferrite *(**see Figure 7-13**)*.
10. Remove the CPU/driver cable from the center tab.
11. Remove the CPU PWA as described in ***Section 7.2.14.6***.
12. Disconnect the CPU/driver cable from the CPU PWA.
13. Insert ferrite tape through the ferrite of the replacement CPU/driver cable. Assure the adhesive side is facing away from the cable.
14. Position the ferrite between the two line marks on the cable.
15. Route the cable around the tabs as shown in ***Figure 7-12***. Assure the pin 1 stripe of the cable faces the front of the infuser. Ferrite should be on the left side of the center tab and between the cable markings.
16. Remove the backing to expose the adhesive and apply both ends of tape completely to the surface of the center tab *(**see Figure 7-13**)*.
17. Wrap insulation tape around the ferrite and center tab *(**see Figure 7-13**)*.
18. Connect the CPU/driver cable to the mechanism assembly.
19. Reassemble the infuser in the exact reverse order of disassembly.
20. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful CPU/driver cable replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

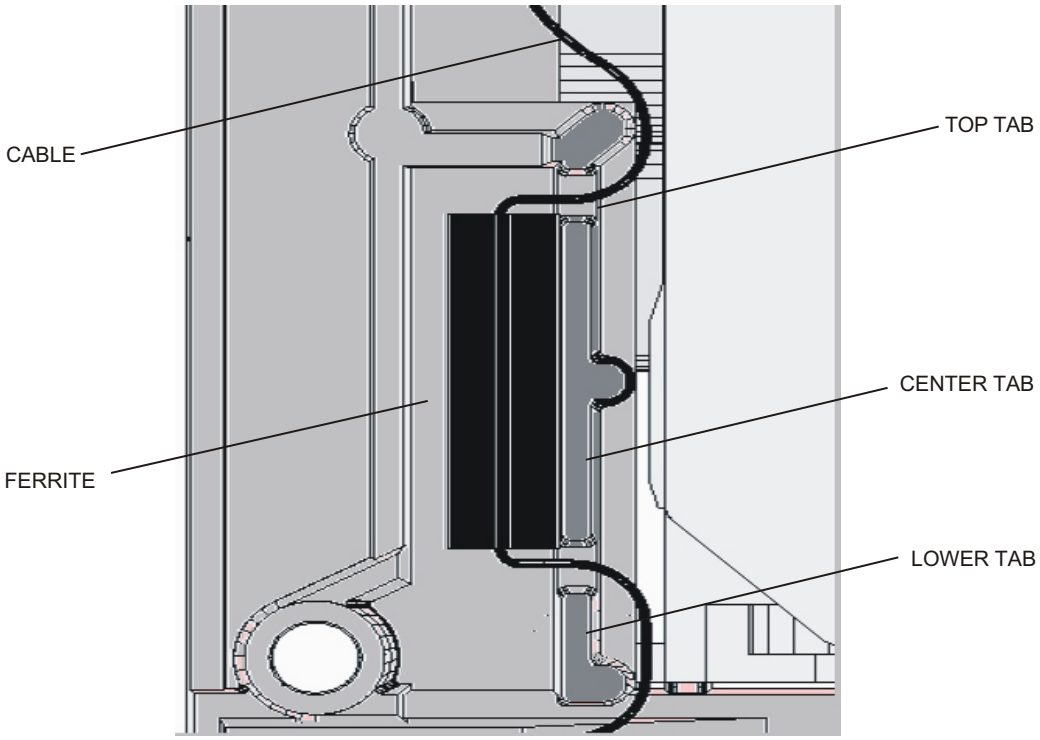


Figure 7-12. CPU/Driver Cable Routing

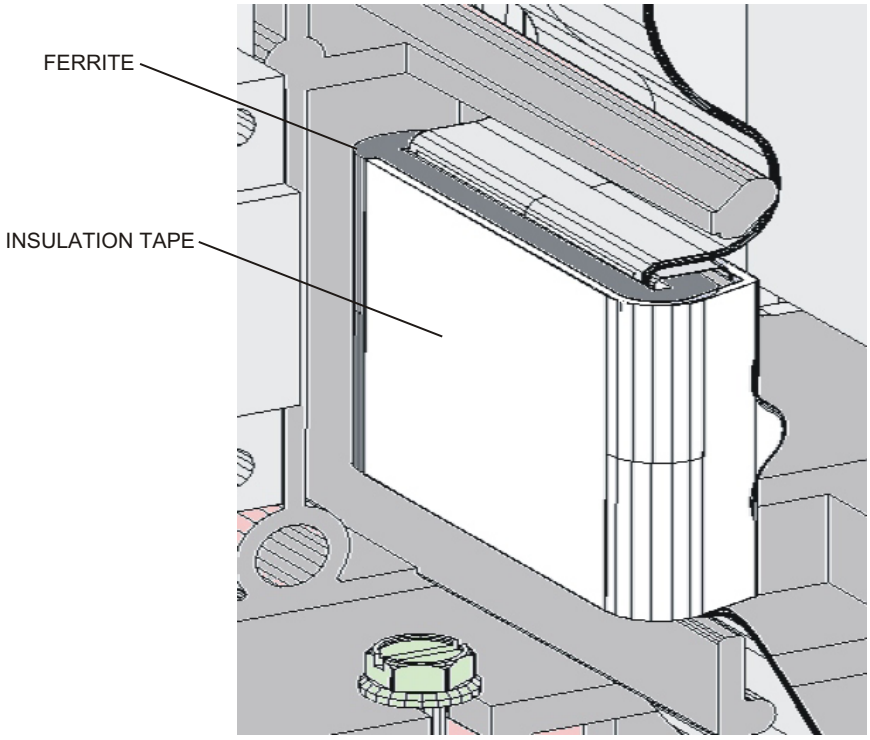


Figure 7-13. Ferrite Tape Positioning (1 of 2)

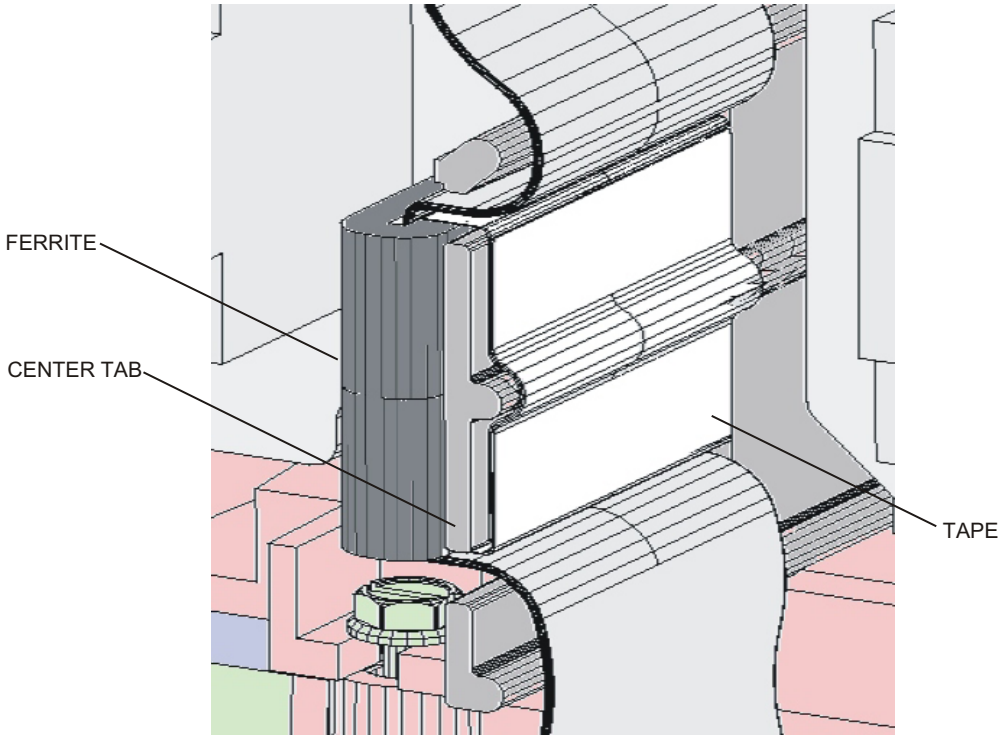


Figure 7-13. Ferrite Tape Positioning (2 of 2)

7.2.14.5
MOTOR POWER CABLE REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a medium size flat blade screwdriver.

The replacement part for this procedure is:

Assembly, Cable, Motor Power

To replace a motor power cable, see ***Figure 7-11 (2 of 2)***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Disconnect the motor power cable from the CPU PWA.
5. Remove the mechanism assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.14.8***.
6. Disconnect the motor power cable from the mechanism assembly.
7. Install the replacement motor power cable in the exact reverse order of removal.
8. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
9. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful motor power cable replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.14.6
CPU PWA REPLACEMENT

Recommended tools for this procedure are a medium size flat blade screwdriver and #2 Phillips screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

PWA, CPU

Screw, 4-40 x 1/4, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer

To replace a CPU PWA, see ***Figure 7-11 (2 of 2)***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Remove the peripheral interface assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.7***.
5. Remove the peripheral PWAs as described in ***Section 7.2.8***.
6. Remove the power supply PWA as described in ***Section 7.2.14.1***.
7. Disconnect the keypad ribbon cable from the CPU PWA.
8. Disconnect the display cable from the CPU PWA.
9. Disconnect the CPU/driver cable from the mechanism assembly.

10. Disconnect the piezo alarm cable from the CPU PWA.
11. Using the Phillips screwdriver, remove the screw from the bottom of the lower main chassis assembly.
12. Slide the CPU PWA out of the main chassis until J5 on the CPU PWA is accessible.
13. Using the flat blade screwdriver, release the locking tabs that secure the flex cable to the CPU PWA.
14. Install the replacement CPU PWA in the exact reverse order of removal.
15. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
16. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful CPU PWA replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.14.7

PIEZO ALARM ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a medium size flat blade screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Piezo Alarm
Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer

To replace a piezo alarm assembly, see ***Figure 7-11 (2 of 2)***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Using the flat blade screwdriver, separate the upper and lower main chassis assemblies by removing the screws from the upper main chassis.
5. Expose the piezo alarm by lifting the upper main chassis. Place the chassis on the work surface.
6. Using the flat blade screwdriver, remove the screws that secure the piezo alarm to the lower main chassis assembly.
7. Disconnect the piezo alarm cable from the CPU PWA.

Note: When installing, route the piezo alarm cable above the CPU/driver cable.

8. Install the replacement piezo alarm assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.
9. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
10. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful piezo alarm assembly replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.14.8

MECHANISM ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

Note: Replacing the mechanism changes the biomed settings to those stored in the replacement mechanism assembly.

Recommended tools for this procedure are a medium size flat blade screwdriver and #2 Phillips screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Mechanism
Bumper, Mechanism/Chassis
Screw, 6-32 x 1/2, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer

To replace a mechanism assembly, see ***Figure 7-11 (2 of 2)***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Disconnect the CPU/driver cable from the mechanism assembly.
5. Disconnect the motor power cable from the power supply PWA.
6. Using the flat blade screwdriver, separate the upper and lower main chassis assemblies by removing the screws from the upper main chassis.
7. Lift the upper main chassis assembly and place it on the work surface.
8. Using the flat blade screwdriver, remove the screw that secures the mechanism assembly to the upper main chassis assembly. Slide the mechanism assembly away from the main chassis assembly.
9. Disconnect the motor power cable from the mechanism assembly.
10. Inspect the mechanism/chassis bumpers and replace, if required.
11. Install the replacement mechanism assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.
12. Join the upper and lower main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
13. Using fingers, tighten the remaining front screws.
14. Using the nutdriver, tighten the remaining front screws another 1/4 to 3/8 turn.
15. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
16. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful mechanism assembly replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

7.2.14.8.1

ENTER THE SERIAL NUMBER

After the mechanism assembly has been replaced, the device serial number must be entered.

To enter the serial number:

1. Press the **[ON/OFF]** key to turn on the device and view the setup screen and prompt for the device serial number.
2. In the SETUP screen, enter the serial number of the infuser. The serial number is found on the Product Identification Label (***see Figure 5-1***).

   Increment the serial number entry for each infuser. For example, if an infuser serial number is 15541001, Line 1 serial number is 15541001, Line 2 is 15541002, and Line 3 is 15541003.

   Press **[ENTER]**.
3. Turn off the device. After the device is completely turned off, turn it back on.
4. Go to the **BIOMED SETTINGS** screen and verify that the correct serial number has been entered.

7.2.14.9

MECHANISM CHASSIS GASKET TAPE INSTALLATION

Note: Installation of gasket tape to cover the opening on the mechanism chassis helps protect the Switch PWA from being exposed to fluid ingress.

The required tool for this procedure is the Hospira alignment fixture (P/N 519-97225-001).

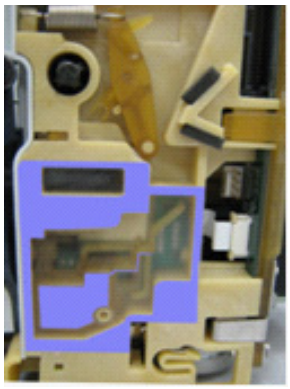
The replacement part for this procedure is:

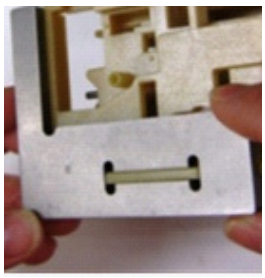
Tape, Gasket

To install the gasket tape on the mechanism chassis, see ***Figure 7-14***, and proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the battery as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Remove the mechanism assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.12.6***.
4. Clean and dry the location on the mechanism chassis surface where the gasket tape will be installed.
5. Place the alignment fixture on the mechanism chassis.
6. Remove the small liner from the gasket tape.
7. Hold the alignment fixture in place and align the two edges of the gasket tape against the fixture, then partially attach the gasket tape to the chassis.
8. Remove the fixture from the chassis, remove the large liner from the gasket tape, and attach the gasket tape. Ensure the gasket tape is secure and that it does not protrude beyond the chassis.
9. Reinstall the mechanism.

To verify successful mechanism chassis gasket tape installation, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.


GASKET TAPE LOCATION


ALIGNMENT FIXTURE

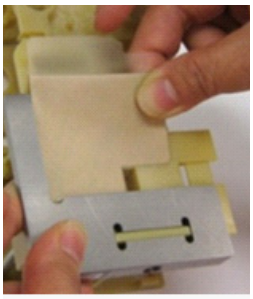

GASKET ALIGNMENT

Figure 7-14. Installing the Mechanism Chassis Gasket Tape

7.2.14.10

CASSETTE DOOR AND FLUID SHIELD REPLACEMENT

WARNING: UNRESTRICTED FLOW MAY BE LIFE-THREATENING.

CAUTION: To ensure that the fluid shield tab does not obstruct or unseat the regulator closer, the fluid shield tab must be visually inspected.

If the fluid shield tab is bent, contact Hospira for a fluid shield assembly replacement.

Recommended tools for this procedure are a medium size flat-blade screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Cassette Door
Assembly, Fluid Shield
Cap, Door Pivot
Spring, Extension
Gasket, .72 in.
Gasket, 1.09 in.
Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer

To replace the cassette door and fluid shield, see ***Figure 7-18*** and ***Figure 7-19***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Remove the mechanism assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.14.8***.
5. Using the flat blade screwdriver, remove the screw that secures the door pivot cap to the mechanism assembly.

6. Disengage the cassette door from the opener handle assembly and remove the door.
7. Disengage the clips on the back side of the fluid shield that retain the upper portion of the fluid shield to the mechanism assembly.
8. Lift the locking pins to release the fluid shield/driver flex connector, and disconnect the flex connector from the driver PWA.
9. Pull the shield away from the top of the mechanism assembly at an approximate 15 degree angle. Pull the shield up and away, clearing the mechanism assembly pins and plunger. Note the location of the gaskets *(**see Figure 7-18**)*.
10. Inspect and replace the fluid shield gaskets, if required.

    Note: If gasket tape is not present, it must be installed before replacing the fluid shield *(**see Figure 7-14**)*.

    Note: Fluid shield gaskets may not be present in older versions of the Plum A+3.

11. If the feeler gauge test fails during the preventive maintenance inspection *(**see Section 5.2.5**)*, clean and reinstall the fluid shield, and retest with the feeler gauge. Replace the fluid shield if the retest fails.
12. Ensure that the regulator closer is seated properly *(**see Section 6.4.1**)*.

    If the fluid shield tab is bent or damaged, the regulator closer cannot be seated properly and may cause unrestricted flow *(**see Section 6.4.1**)*. When this occurs, replace the fluid shield assembly.

    If the regulator closer is disengaged or not seated properly, discontinue use and ***contact Hospira***.
13. Inspect the fluid shield tab and ensure that it is not bent or damaged (***see Figure 7-15***).

    If the fluid shield tab is bent or damaged *(**see Figure 7-15**)*, replace the fluid shield assembly.

CAUTION: If the fluid shield tab is damaged, snapping the fluid shield assembly in place may unseat the regulator closer, which may result in unrestricted flow.

Do not attempt to fix the fluid shield tab. Replace the entire fluid shield assembly.

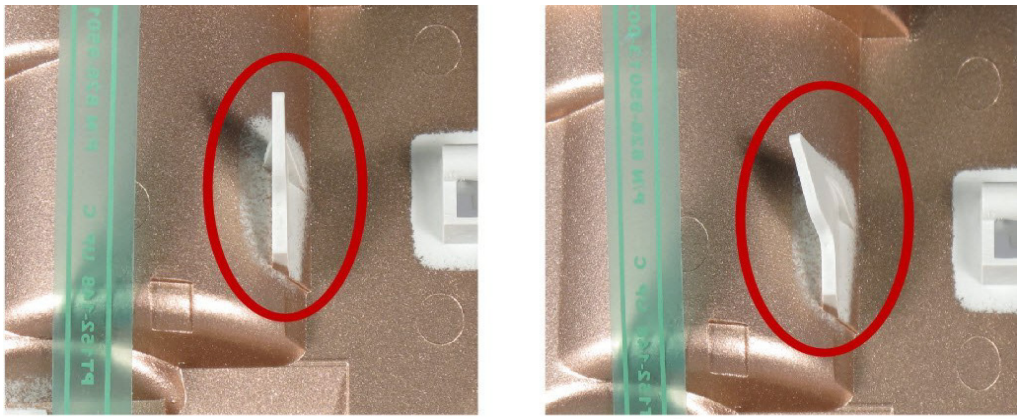


Figure 7-15. Fluid Shield Tab

14. Align the mechanism assembly pins, then install the replacement fluid shield in the exact reverse order of removal.

CAUTION: If the fluid shield assembly is misaligned, snapping the fluid shield assembly in place may unseat the regulator closer, which may result in unrestricted flow.

CAUTION: Use extreme caution when aligning the mechanism assembly pins and installing the replacement fluid shield.

15. Ensure that the fluid shield tab is aligned during installation of the fluid shield assembly. ***Figure 7-16*** shows the fluid shield tab that can be seen before the fluid shield is fully seated (left) and once the assembly is seated (right).

Figure 7-16. Normal Fluid Shield Tab Before and After Assembly is Seated

16. Once the fluid shield assembly is installed, the aligned fluid shield tab is visible from the open corner of the mechanism assembly *(**see Figure 7-17**)*.

    Continue replacement of the cassette door.

17. If the fluid shield tab is not visible from the open corner of the mechanism assembly or if the fluid shield tab appears bent *(**see Figure 7-17**)*, then the fluid shield tab may be bent or damaged and the regulator closer may be unseated.

CAUTION: This inspection of the fluid shield tab is an indirect method to verify that the regulator closer has not become unseated during installation of the fluid shield assembly. The only way to fully verify that the regulator closer is seated correctly is by direct visual inspection of the regulator closer (*see Section 6.4.1*).

Remove the fluid shield assembly and inspect the fluid shield tab. Inspect the regulator closer (***see Section 6.4.1***) to ensure that it is seated properly. If the regulator closer is seated properly and if fluid shield tab is damaged, replace the fluid shield assembly.

If the regulator closer is not seated properly, discontinue use and ***contact Hospira***.

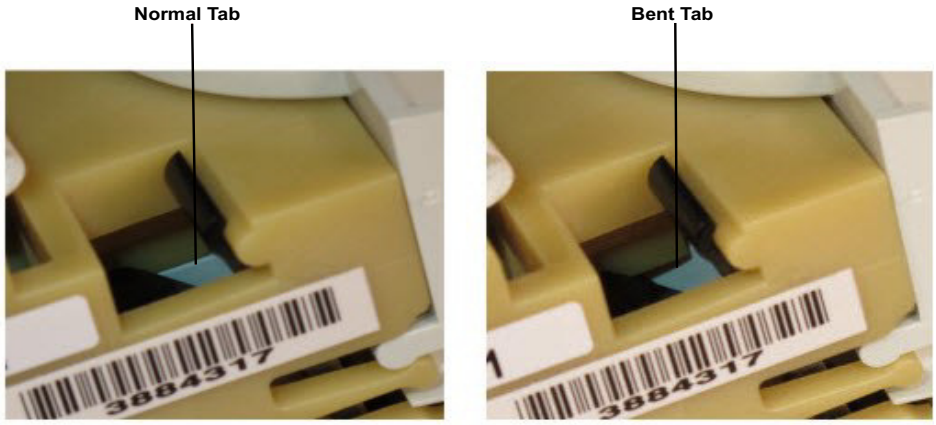


Figure 7-17. Close-up Views of Normal (left) and Bent (right) Fluid Shield Tab

18. Install the replacement cassette door in the exact reverse order of removal.
19. Replace the mechanism assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.
20. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
21. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify correct cassette door and fluid shield replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

⚠ **CAUTION: The Unrestricted Flow Test in *Section 5.3.5* of the PVT is not a direct method to verify correct seating of the regulator closer. A pump with an unseated regulator closer may pass the Unrestricted Flow Test.**

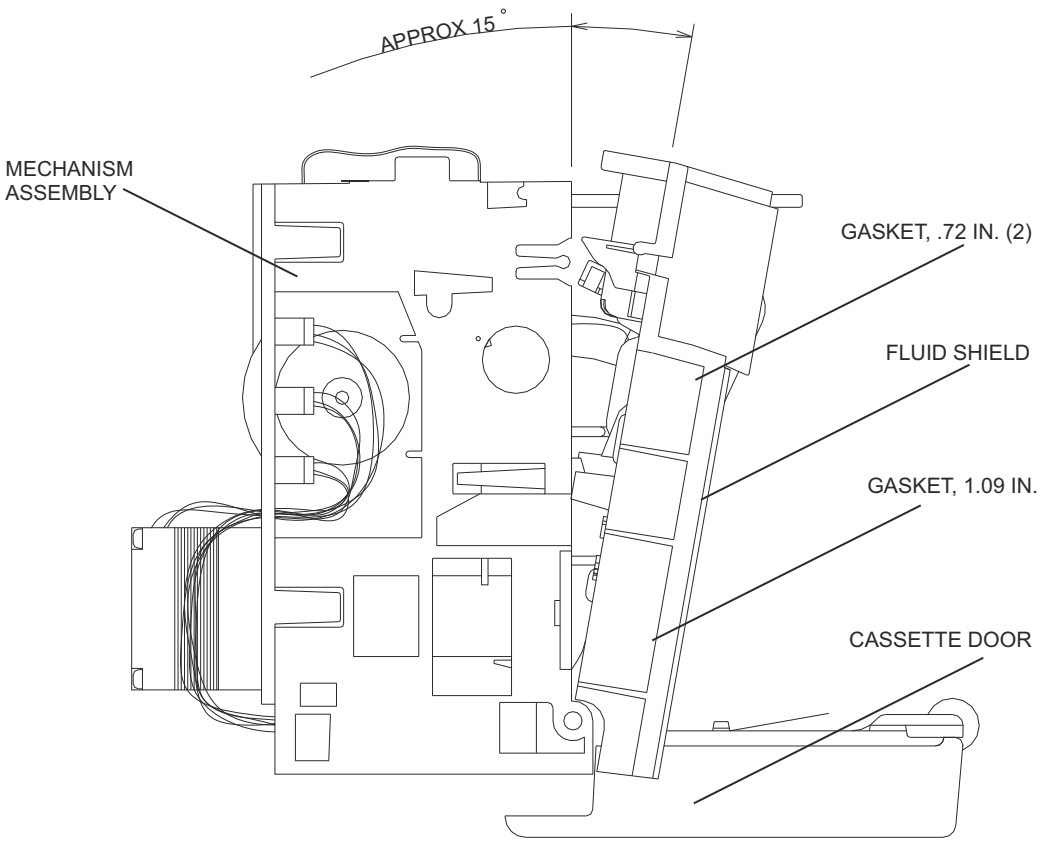


Figure 7-18. Fluid Shield Replacement

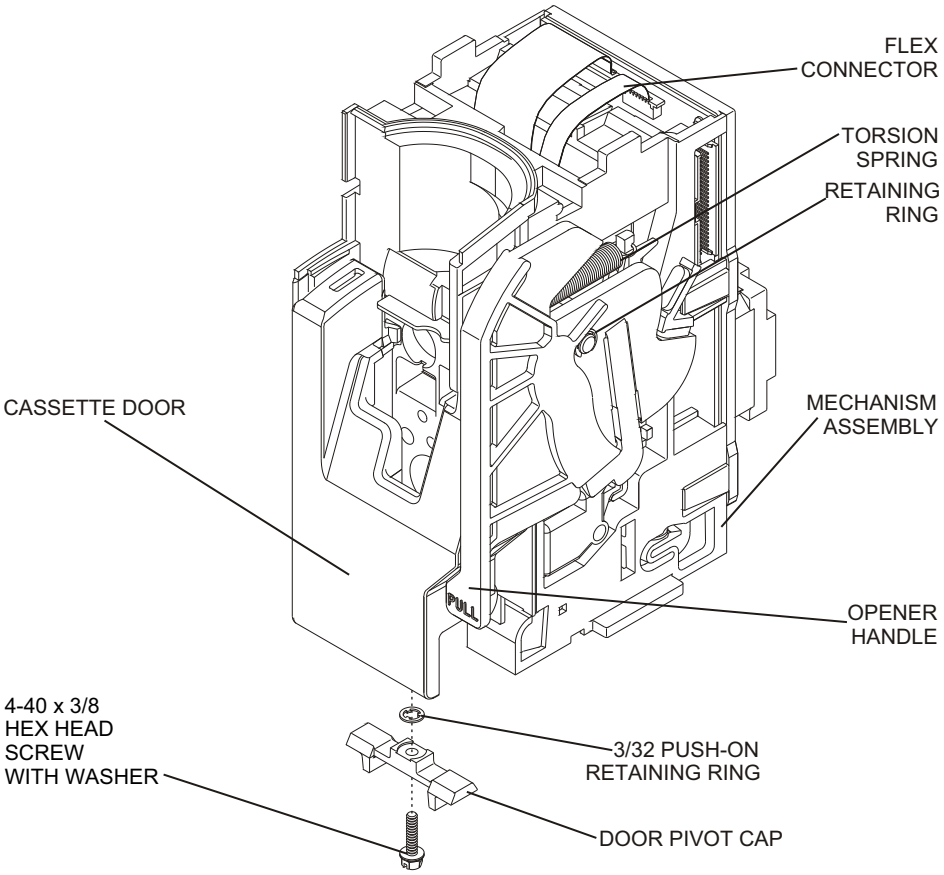


Figure 7-19. Cassette Door and Opener Handle Assembly Replacement

7.2.14.11

OPENER HANDLE ASSEMBLY REPLACEMENT

The recommended tool for this procedure is a medium size flat blade screwdriver.

Replacement parts for this procedure are:

Assembly, Opener Handle
Link, Door
Ring, Retaining, Push-On

To replace the opener handle assembly, see ***Figure 7-19***, then proceed as follows:

1. Turn off the infuser, and disconnect the device from AC power.
2. Remove the batteries as described in ***Section 7.2.4***.
3. Separate the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.6***.
4. Remove the mechanism assembly as described in ***Section 7.2.14.8***.
5. Open the cassette door. Disengage and fully open the cassette door from the opener handle assembly.
6. Close the opener handle assembly.
7. Remove and inspect the retaining ring and replace, if required.
8. Remove and inspect the door link and replace, if required.
9. Insert the flat blade screwdriver between the opener handle assembly and the mechanism assembly. Carefully pry the assemblies apart.

   Note: The torsion spring may fall free.
10. Install the replacement opener handle assembly in the exact reverse order of removal. Confirm the opener handle is aligned properly.
11. Replace the mechanism assembly in the exact reverse order of removal.
12. Join the front enclosure, rear enclosure, and main chassis assembly in the exact reverse order of separation.
13. Reinstall the batteries and connect the infuser to AC power.

To verify successful opener handle assembly replacement, perform the PVT in ***Section 5.3***.

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Section 8

SPECIFICATIONS

The following specifications apply to the Plum A+3 infusion system.

PHYSICAL	
Dimensions:	Approximately 19 H x 15 W x 14 D inches (excluding pole clamp and power cord storage)
Weight:	Approximately 28 lbs (with batteries)
Casing:	High-impact plastic
Expected Service Life*:	10 years
ELECTRICAL	
Power Requirements:	95-132 V_{AC}; 47-62 Hz; 90 W
Power Cord:	Hospital-grade AC cord; 10 feet; with transparent plug and retainer plate
Fuses:	0.5 A, 250 V_{AC}
Battery:	Three; sealed lead-acid; rechargeable; 6 V; internal
Battery Operation:	A fully charged new battery provides approximately three hours of operation at 125 mL/hr or less, or delivers 250 mL if > 126 mL/hr. Operation time is measured from initial pumping to the Depleted Battery alarm.
Recharge:	The battery charges whenever the infuser is connected to AC power. If the infuser is operating at 125 mL/hr on one line, a full recharge takes less than six hours.
Self-Discharge:	50 % of charge is retained for a minimum of one month when the infuser is not connected to AC power or is not operating.
Nurse Call System:	Default: Normally open (NO) ***Contact Hospira*** to make an internal adjustment to change the device from normally open (NO) to normally closed (NC).

* *For only Plum A+3 infusion systems manufactured after August 1, 2013*

ENVIRONMENT

Operating:	41° to 104° F (5° to 40° C); 10 % to 90 % relative humidity
Transporting and Storage:	-4° to 140° F (-20° to 60° C); 10 % to 90 % relative humidity
Atmospheric Pressure:	0 - 10,000 feet (0 - 3000 meters) or equivalent atmospheric pressure
Relative Humidity:	10 - 90 % (104° F max)

DELIVERY RATE RANGE

Lines A and B:	0.1 to 99.9 mL/hr (in 0.1 mL/hr increments) 100 to 999 mL/hr (in 1 mL/hr increments)
Concurrent Delivery:	0.5 mL/hr minimum for each line
PlumSet:	500 mL/hr cumulative (A+B) maximum
KVO:	1.0 mL/hr or the last primary delivery rate, whichever is less
VTBI RANGE:	0.1 to 99.9 mL (in 0.1 mL/hr increments) 100 to 9999 mL (in 1 mL/hr increments)

OCCLUSION ALARM AND LIMITS

Distal:	The distal occlusion alarm sounds after the distal tubing or set outlet fitting becomes occluded.
Proximal:	The proximal occlusion alarm sounds within three pumping cycles when the tubing proximal to the cassette becomes occluded.
Distal Pressure Limit (Without Alarm):	1 to 15 psi; maximum pressure limit is user-selectable; factory setting is 6 psi
Maximum Infusion Pressure:	20 psi

AIR-IN-LINE ALARM

PlumSet (Distal):	Bolus: 0.1 mL of air or larger Cumulative: 0.25 mL of air out of 4.9 mL of fluid
PlumSet (Proximal):	Bolus at 0.5 mL, total 1.0 mL (0.5 mL concurrent)

Section 9
DRAWINGS

Figure 9-1 through ***Figure 9-10*** show the Illustrated Parts Breakdown (IPB) and assembly drawings. ***Table 9-1*** lists drawings by figure number and title. ***Table 9-2*** identifies parts by index numbers which correlate to ***Figure 9-1***.

Drawings in Section 9 are provided as information only, and may not exactly reflect current product configuration.

PWA drawings are available from Hospira upon request.

Table 9-1. Drawings

Figure Number	Title
9-1	Illustrated Parts Breakdown (2 sheets)
9-2	Front Enclosures, Rear Enclosure, and Main Chassis Assembly
9-3	Front Enclosure Assemblies
9-4	Rear Enclosure Assembly (2 sheets)
9-5	Peripheral Interface Assembly
9-6	Main Chassis Assembly (2 sheets)
9-7	CPU PWA, Display, and Keypad
9-8	CPU PWA and Main Chassis
9-9	AC Power Cord, Retainer, Batteries, and Minipole
9-10	Mechanism Assembly

Table 9-2. IPB for the Infuser

Index Number	Nomenclature	Replacement Procedure
1	Enclosure, Rear	***Section 7.2.6***
2	Enclosure, Lower Front	***Section 7.2.6***
3	Enclosure, Upper Front	***Section 7.2.6***
4	Assembly, Main Chassis	***Section 7.2.6***
5	Chassis, Lower	***Section 7.2.6***
6	Chassis, Upper	***Section 7.2.6***

Table 9-2. IPB for the Infuser		
Index Number	**Nomenclature**	**Replacement Procedure**
7	PWA, Power Supply	***Section 7.2.14.1***
8	Assembly, Mechanism	***Section 7.2.14.8***
9	Assembly, Fluid Shield	***Section 7.2.14.10***
10	Assembly, Opener Handle	***Section 7.2.14.11***
11	Assembly, Cassette Door	***Section 7.2.14.10***
12	PWA, Peripheral	***Section 7.2.8***
13	Assembly, Peripheral Interface	***Section 7.2.7***
14	Cover, Peripheral	***Section 7.2.9.2***
15	Shield, Spring, ESD	***Section 7.2.9.2***
16	Assembly, Keypad	***Section 7.2.14.2***
17	Assembly, Display	***Section 7.2.14.3***
18	PWA, CPU	***Section 7.2.14.6***
19	Bumper, Mechanism/Chassis	***Section 7.2.14.8***
20	Pad, Rubber Foot	***Section 7.2.3***
21	Link, Door	***Section 7.2.14.11***
22	Spring, Extension	***Section 7.2.14.10***
23	Cordset, AC Power, Hospital Grade, Detachable	***Section 7.2.5***
24	Retainer, Power Cord	***Section 7.2.5***
25	Strap, Velcro, 1 3/4 in. x 10 in., Black	***Section 7.2.5***
26	Plate, Backing, Pole Clamp	***Section 7.2.12.1***
27	Assembly, Pole Clamp	***Section 7.2.12.1***
28	Wire, Ground, Pole Clamp	***Section 7.2.12.1***
29	Cord, AC Power, Internal	***Section 7.2.12.2***
30	Clamp, Internal AC Power Cord	***Section 7.2.12.2***
31	Assembly, Cable, Motor Power	***Section 7.2.14.5***
32	Assembly, Cable, Power Supply/Battery	***Section 7.2.14.1***
33	Wire, Ground, AC Power	***Section 7.2.12.2***
34	Assembly, Volume Control Knob, Gray	***Section 7.2.9.1***
35	Cap, Knob	***Section 7.2.9.1***
36	Cover, Knob	***Section 7.2.9.1***

Table 9-2. IPB for the Infuser		
Index Number	**Nomenclature**	**Replacement Procedure**
37	Assembly, Minipole A: Hanger, Bag B: Housing, Clutch C: Ring, Cotter D: Spring, Clutch	***Section 7.2.13***
38	Assembly, Cable, Peripheral #2	***Section 7.2.7***
39	Assembly, Cable, Peripheral #1	***Section 7.2.7***
40	Assembly, Cable, CPU/Driver	***Section 7.2.14.4***
41	Assembly, Piezo Alarm	***Section 7.2.14.7***
42	Battery	***Section 7.2.4***
43	Assembly, Wire Harness, Battery	***Section 7.2.4***
44	Door, Battery	***Section 7.2.4***
45	Pad, Battery Door	***Section 7.2.4***
46	Tape, Insulation	***Section 7.2.14.4***
47	Tape, Ferrite	***Section 7.2.14.4***
48	Gasket, EMI, D-Shape, 6.62 in.	***Section 7.2.11.1***
49	Gasket, EMI, D-Shape, 13.0 in.	***Section 7.2.11.1***
50	Gasket, Front/Rear Enclosure	***Section 7.2.10***
51	Gasket, Rear Enclosure, 45 7/8 L	***Section 7.2.12.5***
52	Gasket, Rear Enclosure, 20 13/16 L	***Section 7.2.12.5***
53	Gasket, Keypad	***Section 7.2.11.2***
54	Gasket, Top Seal	***Section 7.2.11.3***
55	Cap, Door Pivot	***Section 7.2.14.10***
56	Connector, AC	***Section 7.2.12.3***
57	Drawer, Fuse	***Section 7.2.12.4***
58	Fuse, 1.6 A, 250 V	***Section 7.2.12.4***
59	Terminal, Equipotential	***Section 7.2.12.1***
60	Seal, Round	***Section 7.2.9.2***
61	Seal, Rectangle	***Section 7.2.9.2***
62	Mount, Cable Tie	***Section 7.2.11***
63	Tie, Cable	***Section 7.2.11***
64	Ring, Retaining, Push-On	***Section 7.2.4***

Table 9-2. IPB for the Infuser		
Index Number	**Nomenclature**	**Replacement Procedure**
65	Screw, 4-24 x 1/4, Pan Head, Phillips, SS	As applicable
66	Screw, 4-40 x 1/4, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer	As applicable
67	Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Pan Head, Phillips, SS	As applicable
68	Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Hex Head, Nylon	***Section 7.2.9.2***
69	Screw, 4-40 x 3/8, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer	As applicable
70	Screw, 4-40 x 3/16, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer	As applicable
71	Screw, 6-32 x 1/2, Pan Head, Phillips, SS	As applicable
72	Screw, 6-32 x 1 1/4, Pan Head, Phillips, SS	As applicable
73	Screw, 6-32 x 1/2, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer	As applicable
74	Screw, 10-32 x 1/2, Hex Head, Slotted, with Washer	***Section 7.2.12.1***
75	Screw, 6-32 x 2 3/4, Pan Head, Phillips, SS	***Section 7.2.6***
76	Screw, 8-32 x 3 1/2, Pan Head, Phillips, SS	***Section 7.2.6***
77	Washer, Flat, 1/4, SS	As applicable
78	Washer, Flat, #6, SS	As applicable
79	Washer, Flat, #8, SS	As applicable
80	Washer, Flat, .128, Nylon	***Section 7.2.9.2***
81	Washer, Lock, Split, #6	As applicable
82	Washer, Lock, 1/4, .025 Thk., Internal Tooth	As applicable
83	Nut, Hex, 4-40	As applicable
84	Nut, Hex, 10 mm	***Section 7.2.12.1***
85	Nut, Hex, 6-32	As applicable
86	Nut, Hex, Nurse Call Jack	***Section 7.2.9.2***
87	Tape, Gasket	***Section 7.2.14.9***

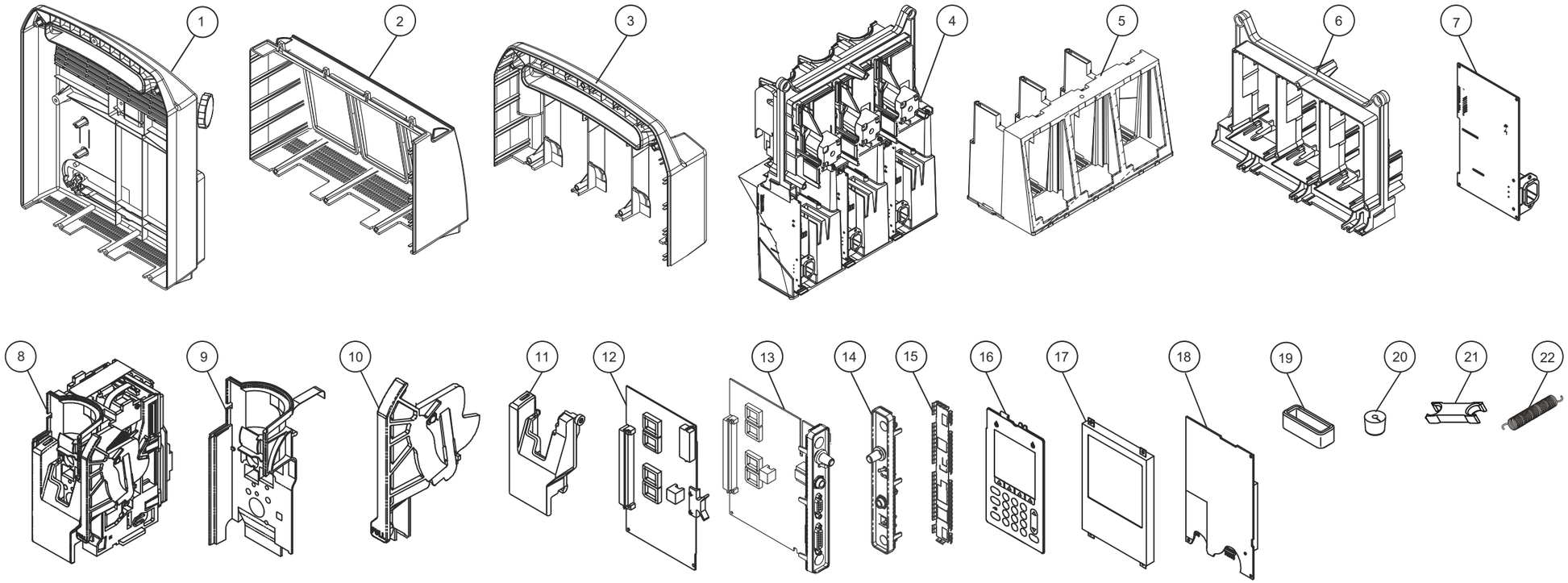

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Figure 9-1. Illustrated Parts Breakdown	
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	Sheet 1 of 2

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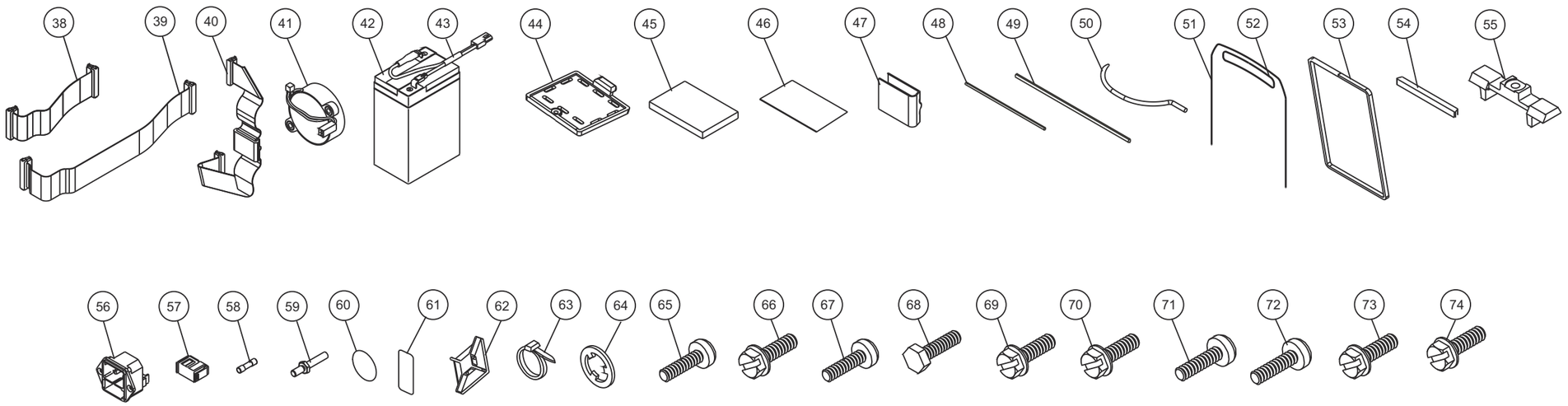

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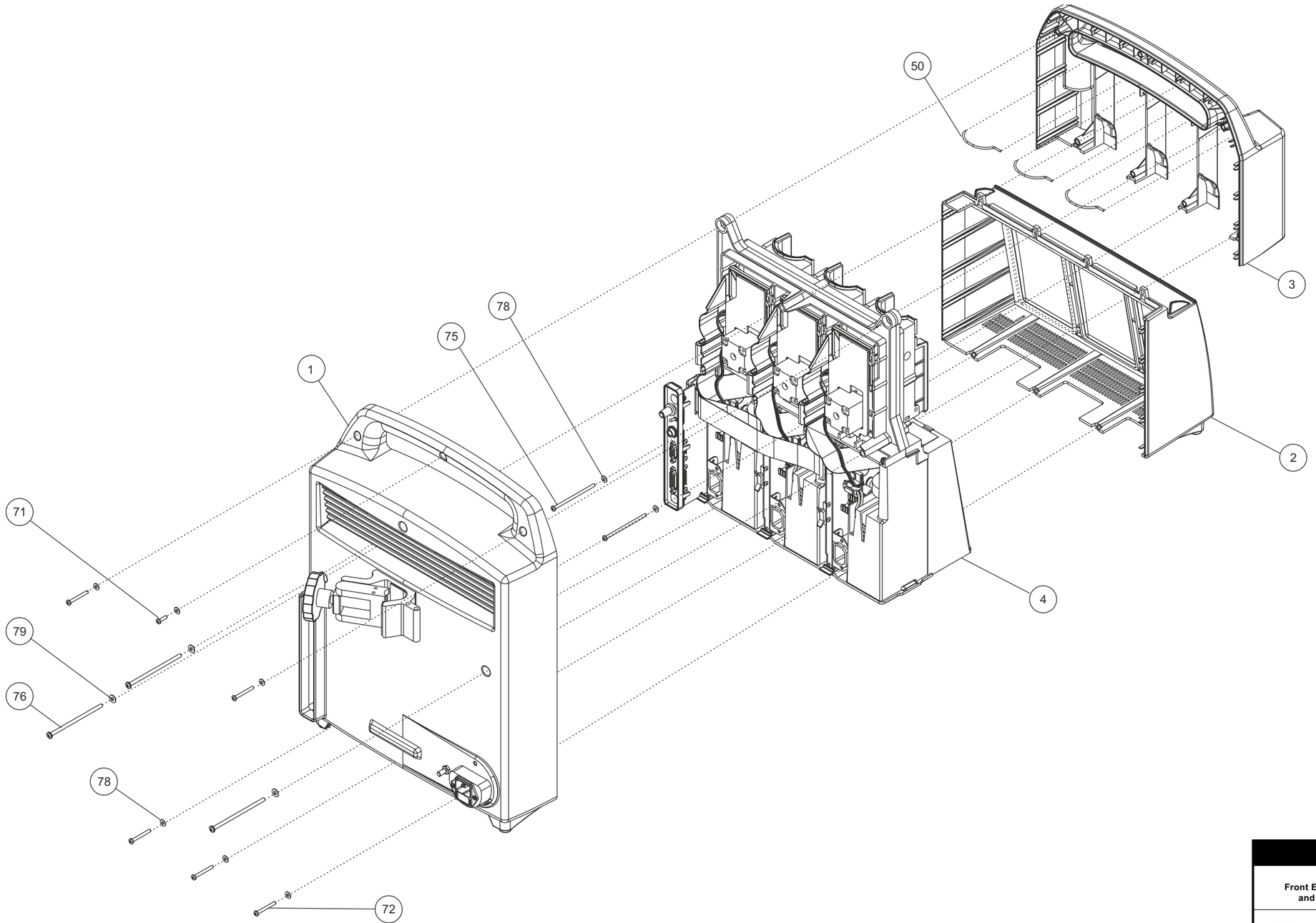

HOSPIRA, INC.	
Figure 9-2. Front Enclosures, Rear Enclosure, and Main Chassis Assembly	
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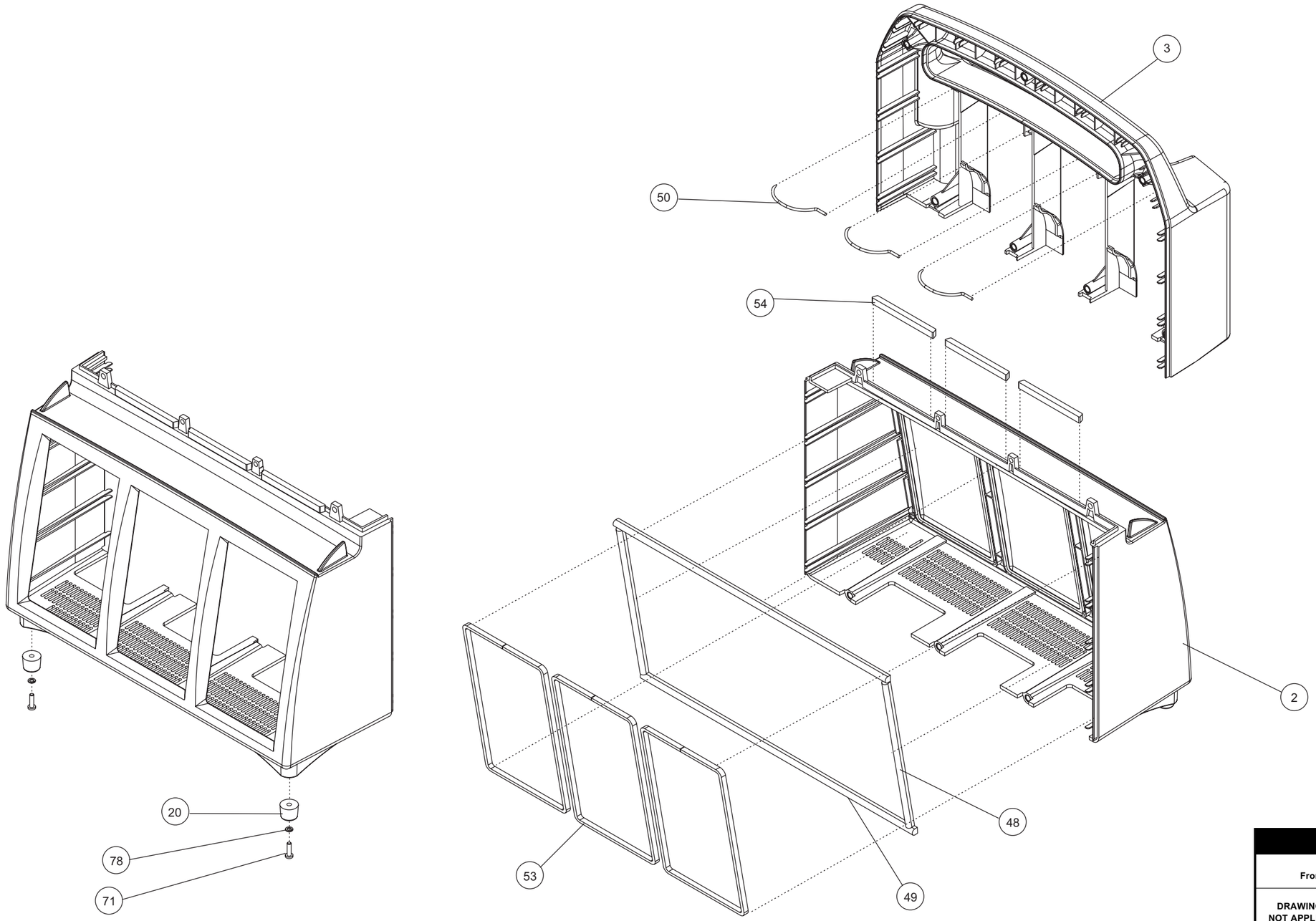

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Figure 9-3. Front Enclosure Assemblies	
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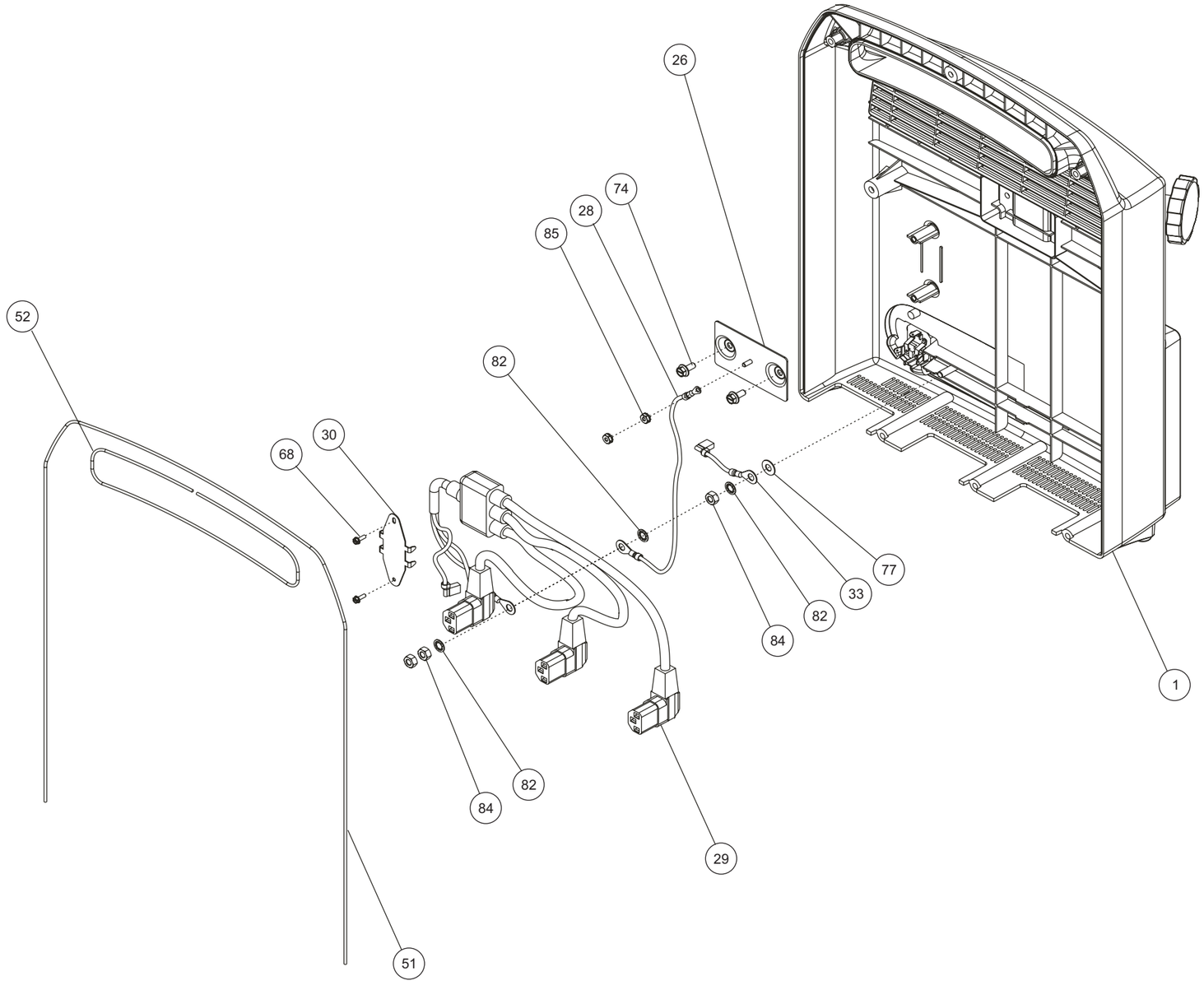

HOSPIRA, INC.	
Figure 9-4. Rear Enclosure Assembly	
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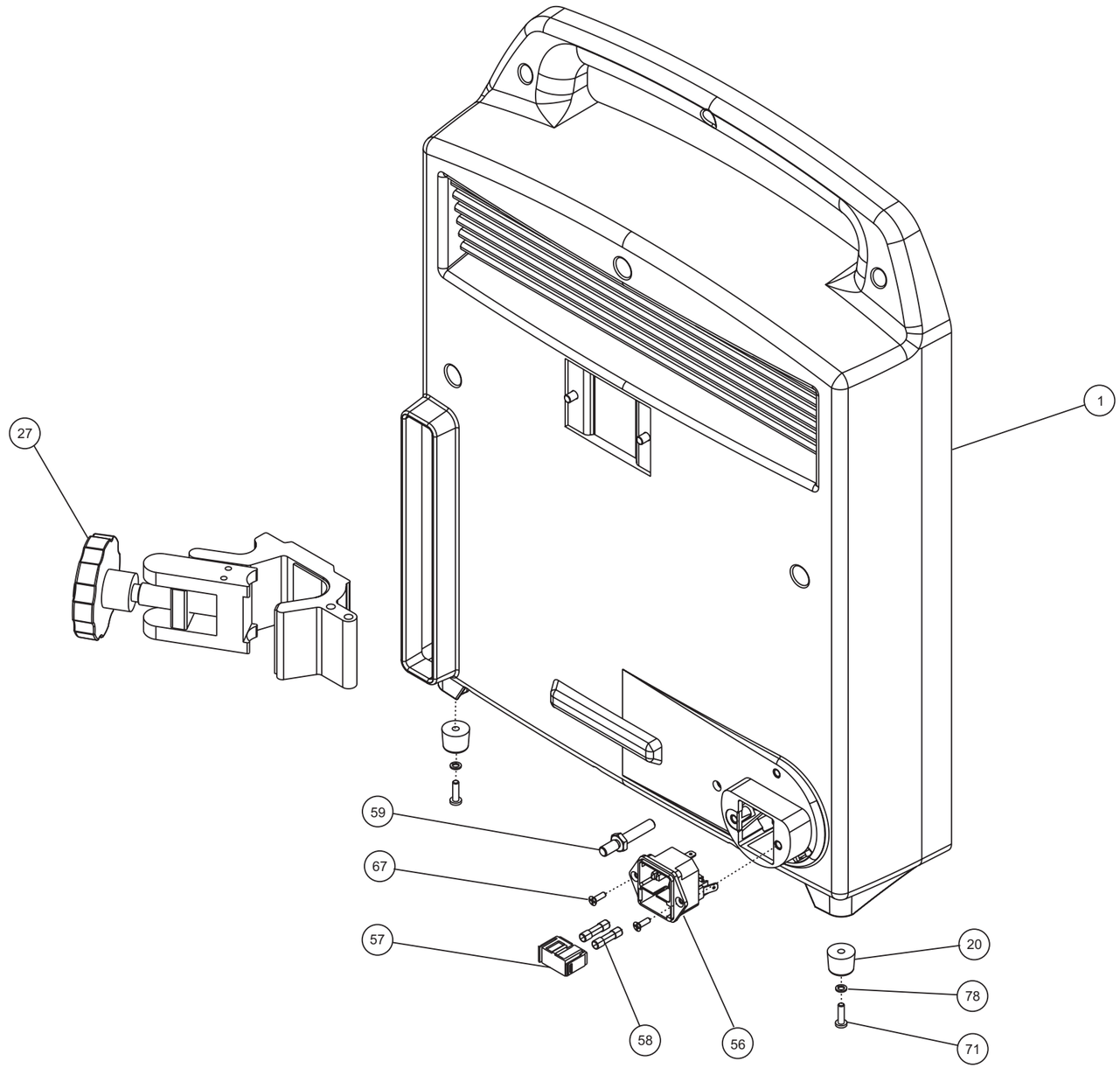

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Figure 9-4. Rear Enclosure Assembly	
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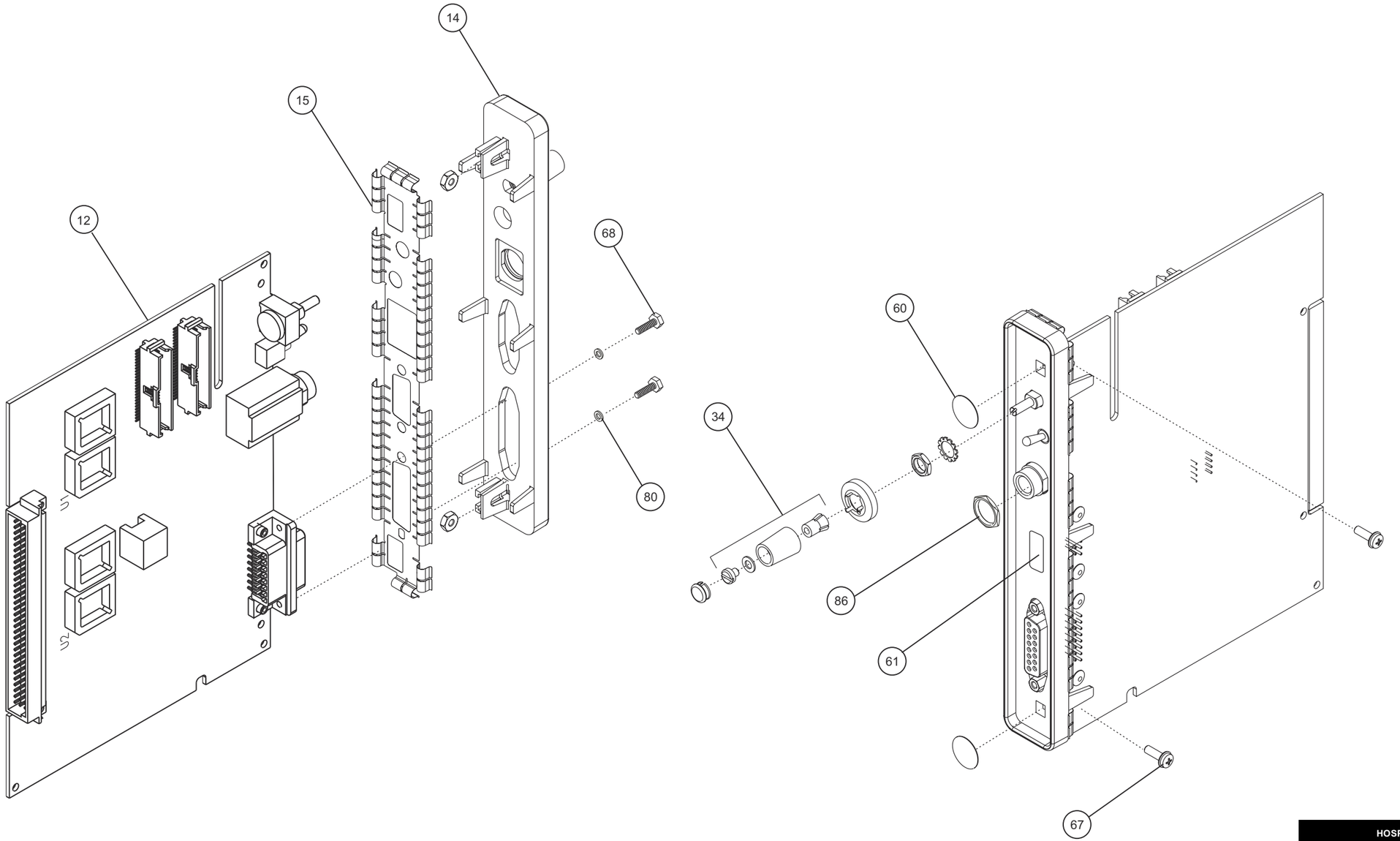

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Figure 9-5. Peripheral Interface Assembly	
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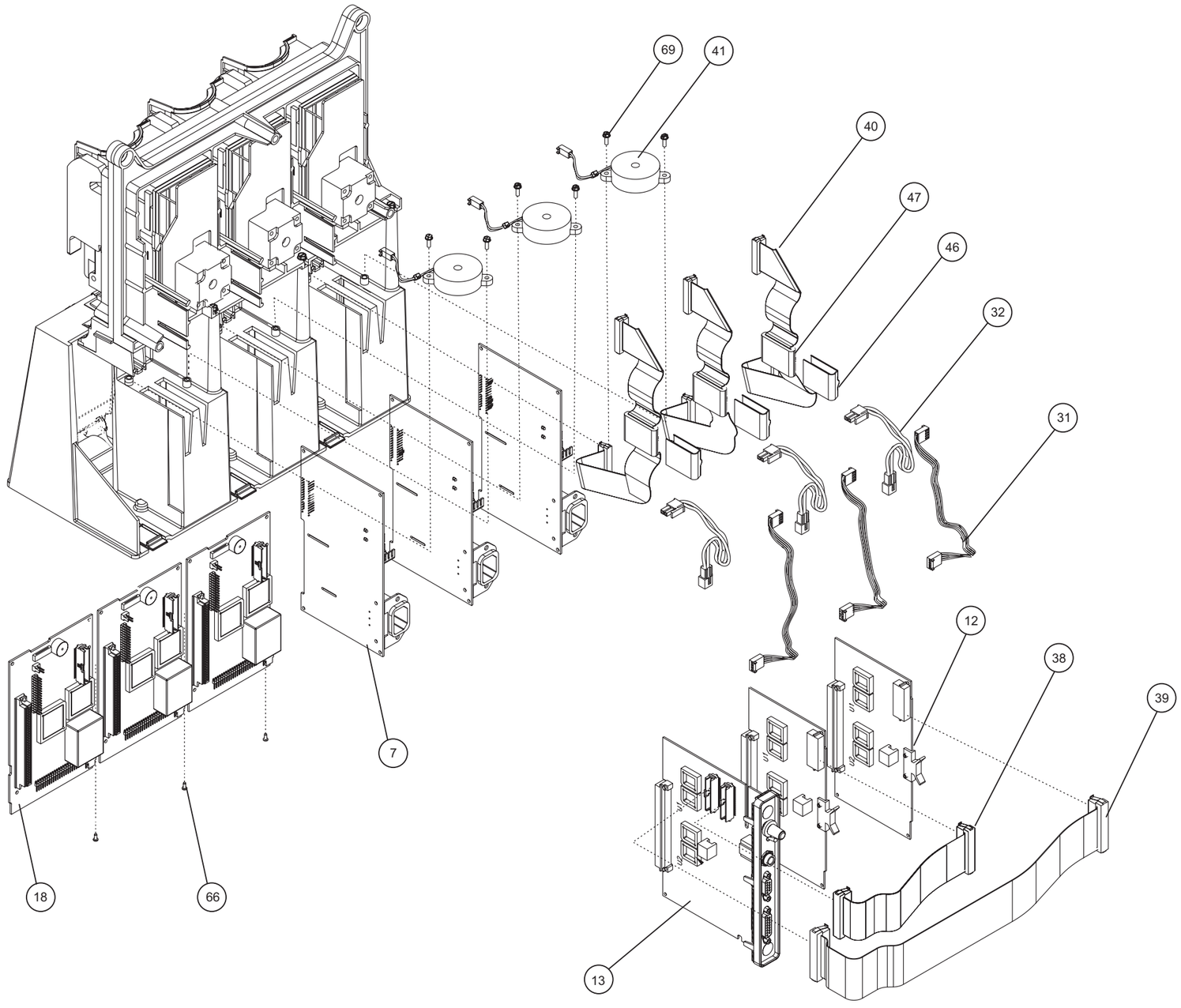

HOSPIRA, INC.	
Figure 9-6. Main Chassis Assembly	
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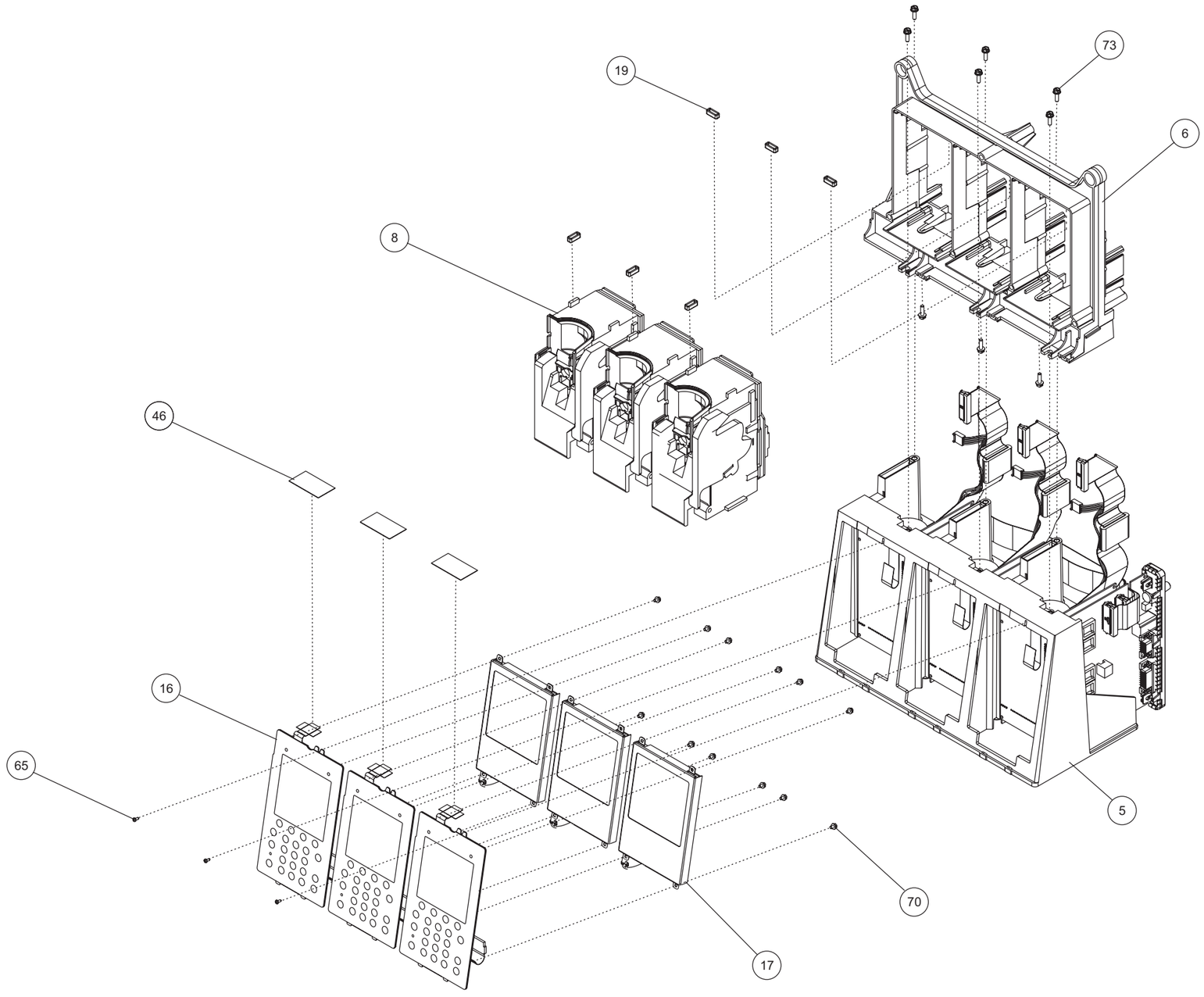

HOSPIRA, INC.	
Figure 9-6. Main Chassis Assembly	
DRAWING NO. NOT APPLICABLE	Rev. N/A
	Sheet 2 of 2

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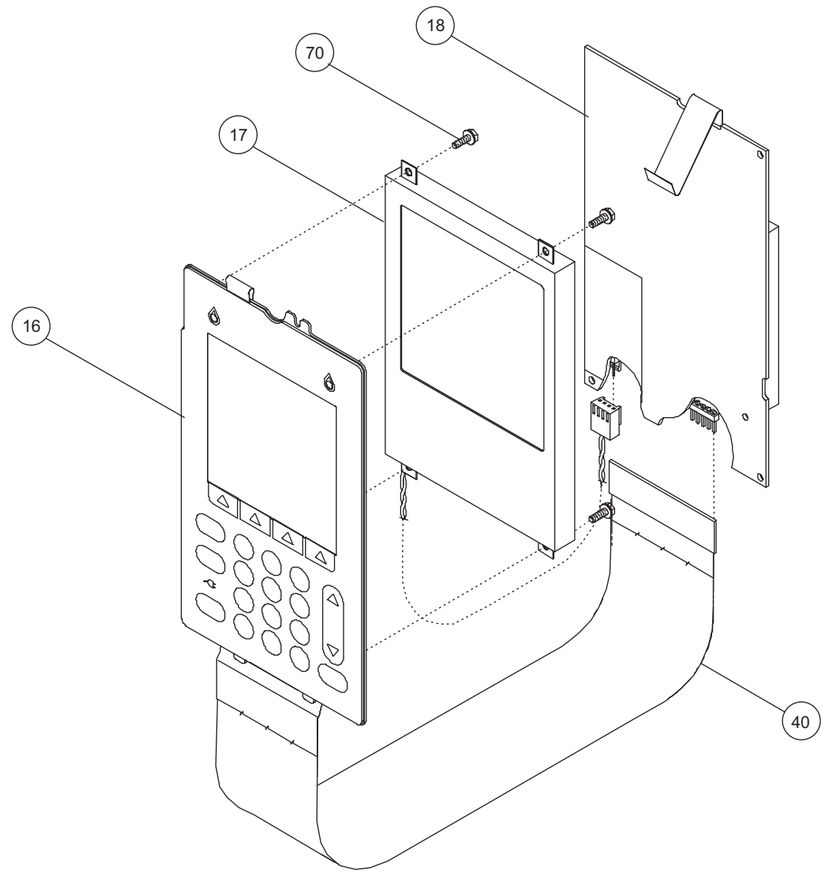

HOSPIRA, INC.	
Figure 9-7. CPU PWA, Display, and Keypad	
DRAWING NO. NOT APPLICABLE	Rev. N/A
	Sheet 1 of 1

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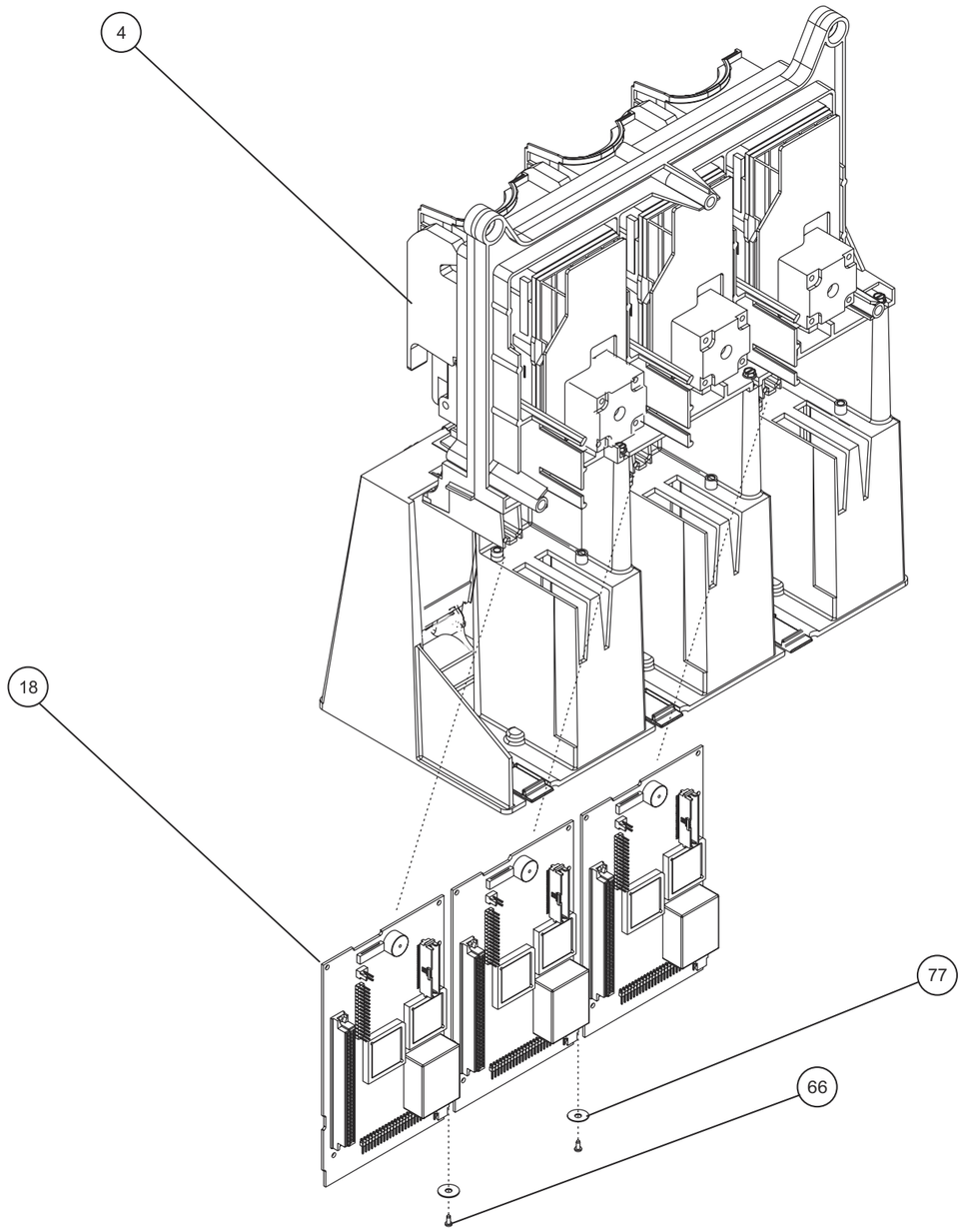

HOSPIRA, INC.	
Figure 9-8. CPU PWA and Main Chassis	
DRAWING NO. NOT APPLICABLE	Rev. N/A
	Sheet 1 of 1

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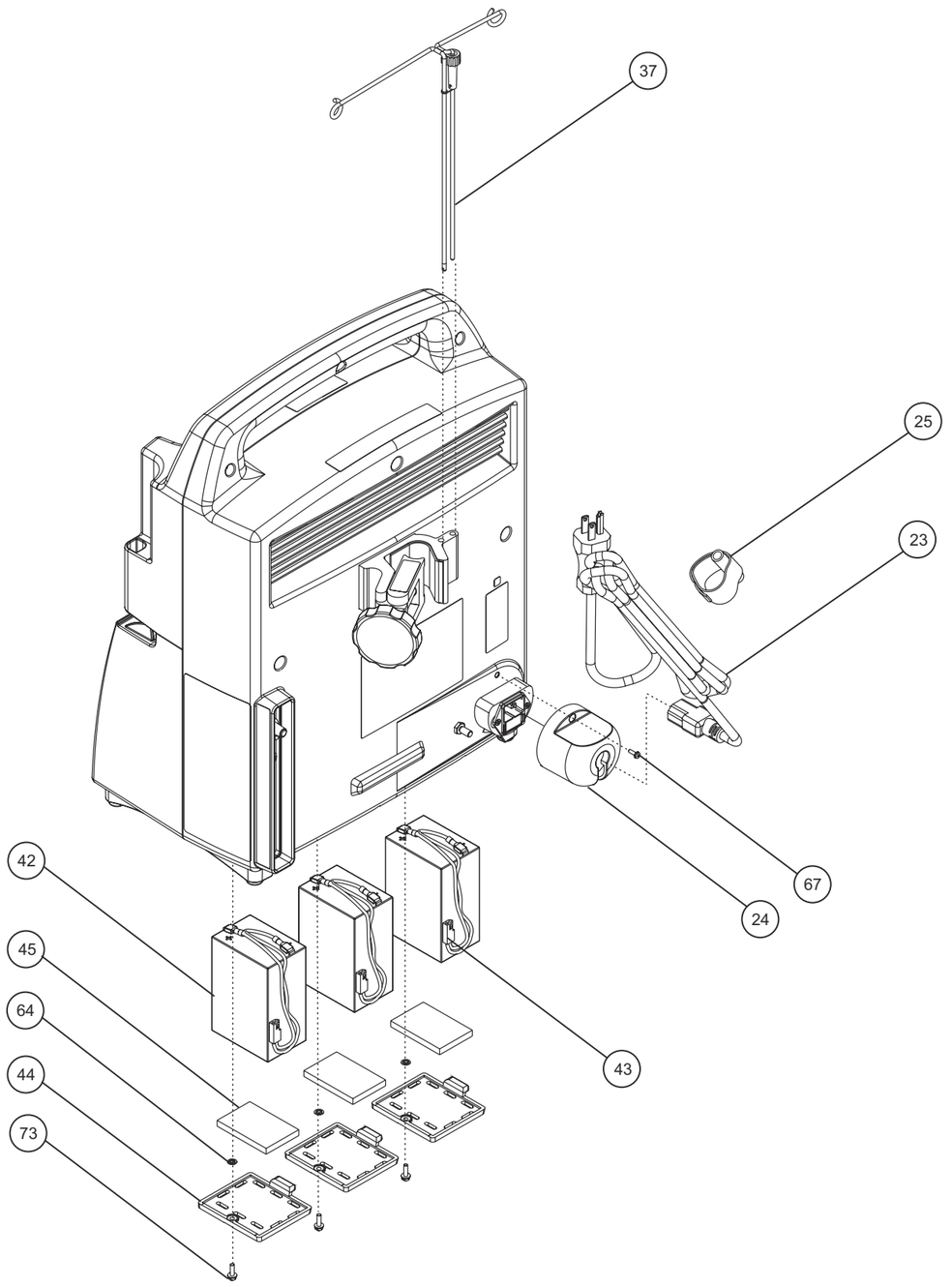

HOSPIRA, INC.	
Figure 9-9. AC Power Cord, Retainer, Batteries, and Minipole	
DRAWING NO. NOT APPLICABLE	Rev. N/A
	Sheet 1 of 1

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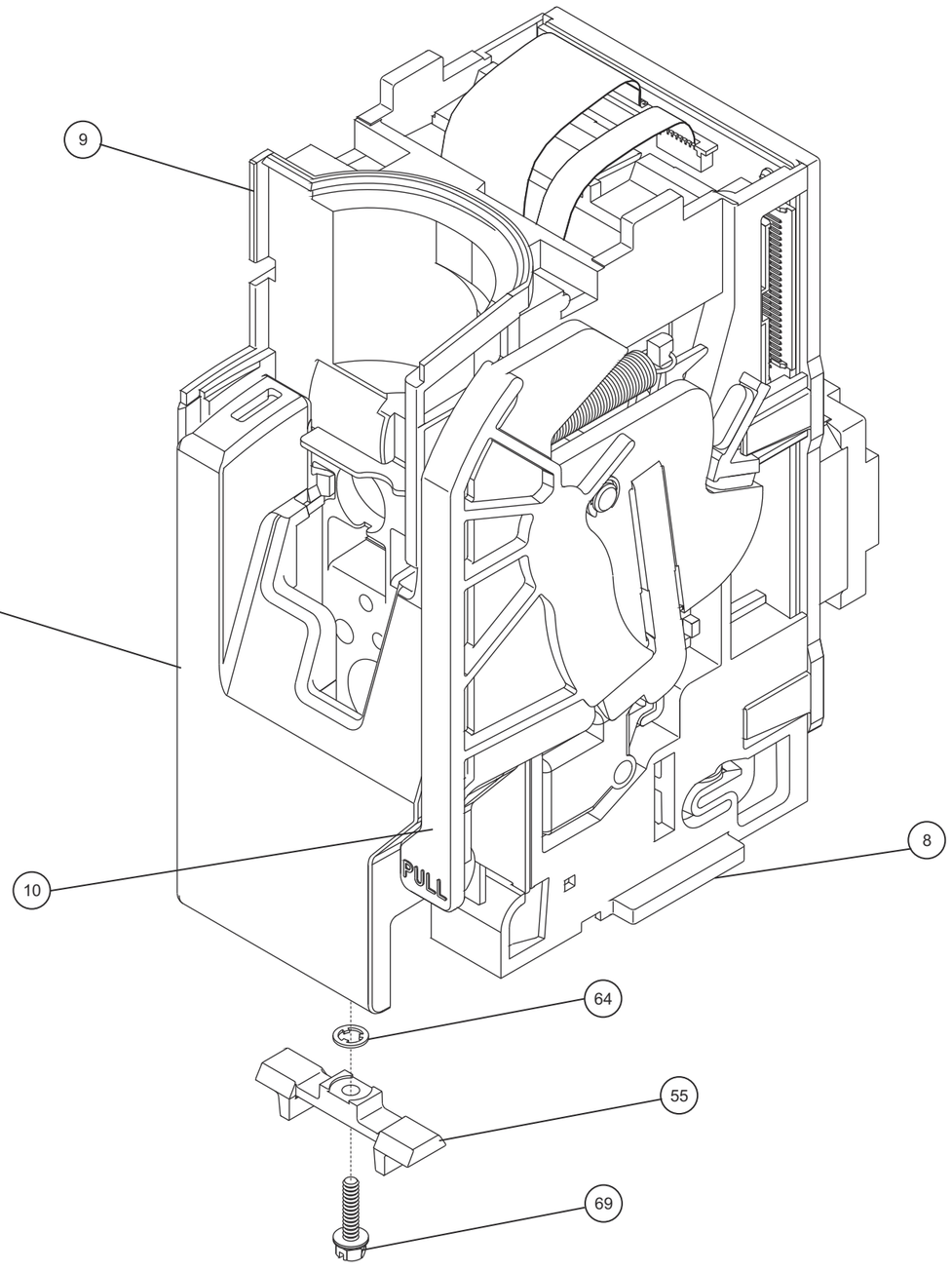

HOSPIRA, INC.	
Figure 9-10. Mechanism Assembly	
DRAWING NO. NOT APPLICABLE	Rev. N/A
	Sheet 1 of 1

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APPENDIX

USE OF THE INFUSION SYSTEM IN ELECTROMAGNETIC ENVIRONMENTS

✓EN-2 The Plum A+3 Infusion System is intended for use in the electromagnetic environment specified in ***Table A-1***, ***Table A-2***, ***Table A-3***, and ***Table A-4***. The user of the infusion system should assure that it is used only in the appropriate environment.

ELECTROMAGNETIC EMISSIONS

Table A-1 details electromagnetic emissions compliance and guidance.

Table A-1.
Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration - Electromagnetic Emissions

Emissions Test	Compliance	Electromagnetic Enforcement - Guidance
RF Emissions CISPR11	Class B	The infusion system is suitable for use in all establishments, including domestic establishments and those directly connected to the public low voltage power supply network that supplies buildings used for domestic purposes
Harmonic Emissions IEC 61000-3-2	Class B	
Voltage Fluctuations/ Flicker Emissions IEC 61000-3-3	Complies	

ELECTROMAGNETIC IMMUNITY

Table A-2 details guidance for the electromagnetic environment.

Table A-2.
Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration - Electromagnetic Immunity

Immunity Test	IEC 60601 Test Level	Compliance Level	Electromagnetic Environment Guidance
Electrostatic Discharge7 (ESD) IEC 61000-4-2	±6 kV Contact ±8 kV Air	±8 kV Contact ±15 kV Air	Floors should be wood, concrete, or ceramic tile If floors are covered with synthetic material, relative humidity should be at least 30%
Electrical Fast Transient/Burst IEC 61000-4-4	±2 kV for power supply lines ±1 kV for input/output lines	±2 kV for power supply lines ±1 kV for input/output lines	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment
Surge IEC 61000-4-5	±1 kV differential mode ±2 kV common mode	±1 kV differential mode ±2 kV common mode	
Voltage Dips, Short Interruptions, and Voltage Variations on Power Supply Input Lines IEC 61000-4-11	<5% U_r (>95% dip in U_r) for 0.5 cycle 40% U_r (60% dip in U_r) for 5 cycles 70% U_r (30% dip in U_r) for 25 cycles 5% U_r (>95% dip in U_r) for 5 seconds	<5% U_r (>95% dip in U_r) for 0.5 cycle 40% U_r (60% dip in U_r) for 5 cycles 70% U_r (30% dip in U_r) for 25 cycles 5% U_r (>95% dip in U_r) for 5 seconds	Mains power quality should be that of a typical commercial or hospital environment If the user of the infusion system requires continued operation during power mains interruptions, it is recommended that the infuser be powered from an uninterruptible AC mains power supply or the battery
Power Frequency (50/60 Hz) Magnetic Field IEC 61000-4-8	3 A/m	400 A/m	Power frequency magnetic fields should be at levels characteristic of a typical location in a typical commercial or hospital environment

U_r is the AC Mains voltage prior to application of the test level.

Compliance levels are tested to IEC 60601-2-24 requirements, which are more stringent than IEC 61000-4-2 and IEC 61000-4-8.

ELECTROMAGNETIC IMMUNITY FOR LIFE-SUPPORTING EQUIPMENT AND SYSTEMS

Table A-3 provides guidance for use of the infusion system near communications equipment.

Table A-3.
Guidance and Manufacturer's Declaration -
Electromagnetic Immunity for Life-Supporting Equipment and Systems

Immunity Test	IEC 60601 Test Level	Compliance Level	Electromagnetic Immunity Guidance
Portable and mobile RF communications equipment should be used no closer to any part of the infusion system, including cables, than the recommended separation distance calculated from the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter			
Conducted RF IEC 61000-4-6	3 V_{rms} 150 kHz to 80 MHz outside ISM bands[a]	[V_1] V	Recommended separation distance $d = \left[\frac{3,5}{V_1}\right]\sqrt{P}$ $d = \left[\frac{12}{V_2}\right]\sqrt{P}$
	10 V_{rms} 150 kHz to 80 MHz in ISM bands[a]	[V_2] V	
Radiated RF IEC 61000-4-3	10 V/m 80 MHZ to 2.5 GHz	[E_1] V/m	Recommended separation distance: $d = \left[\frac{12}{E_1}\right]\sqrt{P}$ 80 MHz to 800 MHz $d = \left[\frac{23}{E_1}\right]\sqrt{P}$ 800 MHz to 2.5 GHz Where *P* is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer and *d* is the recommended separation distance in meters (m)[b] Field strengths from fixed RF transmitters, as determined by an electromagnetic site survey,[c] should be less than the compliance level in each frequency range[d] Interference may occur in the vicinity of equipment marked with the following symbol

Note: These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structures, objects and people.

At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the higher frequency range applies.

[a] The industrial, scientific and medical (ISM) bands between 150 kHz and 80 MHz are 6.765 MHz to 6.795 MHz; 13.553 MHz to 13.567 MHz; 26.957 MHz to 27.283 MHz; and 40.660 MHz to 40.700 MHz.

[b] The compliance levels in the ISM frequency bands between 150 kHz and 80 MHz and in the frequency range 80 MHz to 2.5 GHz are intended to decrease the likelihood that mobile/portable communications equipment could cause interference if it is inadvertently brought into patient areas. For this reason, an additional factor of 10/3 is used in calculating the recommended separation distance for transmitters in these frequency ranges.

[c] Field strengths from fixed transmitters, such as base stations for radio (cellular and/or cordless) telephones and land mobile radios, amateur radio, AM and FM radio broadcast and TV broadcast cannot be predicted theoretically with accuracy. To assess the electromagnetic environment due to fixed RF transmitters, an electromagnetic site survey should be considered. If the measured field strength in the location in which the infuser is used exceeds the applicable RF compliance level above, the infuser should be observed to verify normal operation. If abnormal performance is observed, additional measures may be necessary, such as re-orienting or relocating the infuser.

[d] Over the frequency range 150 kHz to 80 MHz, field strengths should be less than $[V_1]$ V/m.

RECOMMENDED SEPARATION DISTANCES FOR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

The infusion system is intended for use in an electromagnetic environment in which radiated RF disturbances are controlled. The recommendations provided in ***Table A-4*** help the user of the infusion system to prevent electromagnetic interference by maintaining a minimum distance between portable and mobile RF communications equipment (transmitters) and the infuser, according to the maximum output power of the communications equipment.

Table A-4.
Recommended Separation Distances Between Portable and Mobile RF Communications Equipment and the Infusion System

Rated Maximum Output Power of Transmitter (Watts)	Separation Distance According to Frequency of Transmitter (Meters)			
	150 kHz to 80 MHZ outside ISM bands $d = \left[\frac{3,5}{V_1}\right]\sqrt{P}$	150 kHz to 80 MHz in ISM bands $d = \left[\frac{12}{V_2}\right]\sqrt{P}$	80 Mhz to 800 MHz $d = \left[\frac{12}{E_1}\right]\sqrt{P}$	800 MHz to 2.5 GHz $d = \left[\frac{23}{E_1}\right]\sqrt{P}$
0.01	0.035	0.12	0.12	0.23
0.1	0.11	0.38	0.38	0.73
1	0.35	1.2	1.2	2.3
10	1.1	3.8	3.8	7.3
100	3.5	12	12	23
For transmitters rated at a maximum output power not listed above, the recommended separation distance *d* in meters (m) can be determined using the equation applicable to the frequency of the transmitter, where *P* is the maximum output power rating of the transmitter in watts (W) according to the transmitter manufacturer.				

Note: These guidelines may not apply in all situations. Electromagnetic propagation is affected by absorption and reflection from structure, objects and people.

At 80 MHz and 800 MHz, the separation distance for the higher frequency range applies.

The ISM bands between 150 kHz and 80 MHz are 6.765 MHz to 6.695 MHz; 13.553 MHz to 13.567 MHz; 26.957 MHz to 27.283 MHz; and 40.660 MHz to 40.700 MHz.

An additional factor of 10/3 is used in calculating the recommended separation distance for transmitters in the ISM frequency bands between 150 kHz and 80 MHz and in the frequency range 80 MHz to 2.5 GHz to decrease the likelihood that mobile/portable communications equipment could cause interference if it is inadvertently brought into patient areas.

V_1=10 V_{rms}, V_2=10 V_{rms}, and E_1=10 V/meter

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For technical assistance, product return authorization, and to order parts, accessories, or manuals within the United States, contact Hospira.

1-800-241-4002

For additional services and technical training courses, visit the website:

www.hospira.com

For technical assistance and services outside the United States, contact the local Hospira sales office.

WARNING: EXPLOSION HAZARD EXISTS IF THE INFUSION SYSTEM IS USED IN THE PRESENCE OF FLAMMABLE SUBSTANCES.

CAUTION: Federal (USA) law restricts this infuser to sale by or on the order of a physician or other licensed practitioner.

	Caution or Attention: Consult accompanying documents.		Keep dry
Class 1	Mains supply equipment using protective earth	**IPX1**	Protection against vertically falling water drops
	Fragile, Handle with Care		Temperature limitation
	This Way Up	✓EN-2	Compliant to IEC/EN 60601-1-2 (2001))
Type CF	Per IEC 60601-1 F-Type Applied Part complying with the highest degree of protection against electronic shock. Type CF Applied Parts are those parts suitable for direct cardiac application.		
	The ‘C’ and ‘US’ indicators adjacent to the CSA Mark signify that the product has been evaluated to the applicable CSA and ANSI/UL Standards, for use in Canada and the U.S., respectively. This ‘US’ indicator includes products eligible to bear the ‘NRTL’ indicator. NRTL (National Recognized Testing Laboratory), is a designation granted by the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to laboratories which have been recognized to perform certification to U.S. Standards.		